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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,813—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 10th Oct. |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5263 | M. De Horne | 17th " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 24th " |
| B.M. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 31st " |
| † ORIENTAL | 6284 | L. H. Moule | 7th Nov. |
| B.I. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 14th " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 21st " |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5207 | W. A. Wheler | 28th " |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 5th Dec. |
| B.I. INDIA | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 12th " |
| † THAMES | 4113 | W. J. Nantes | 19th " |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 26th " |

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | B. Vidos | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Nov. 1896. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Dec. 1896. |
| IMPERATOR | B. Vidos | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Jan. 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th Nov. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 350 | 7th Dec. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | GdeGrisogono | 4,253 | 350 | 21st Oct., 1896. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday, at noon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATAL | 4074 | Bourdon | 31st October 1896. |
| OCEANIEN | 4259 | Schmitz | 28th Nov. " |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5707 | Le Troadec | 26th Dec. " |

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Capt. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | Paul | 4,255 | 22nd Oct. |

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 29th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
P[illegible]NGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Continental Ports and Cities.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 10th Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 8th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th October, 1896.

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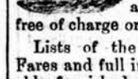
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
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SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
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"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
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SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
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1896—SHOOTING SEASON—1896.

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SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,
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Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.
No EXTRA CHARGE for loading with **SCHULTZE'S POWDER.**
GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.
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All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever
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Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.
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ARE THE FINEST TIME-KEEPERS EVER IMPORTED INTO INDIA AND ARE GUARANTEED AS BEING THE
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MOVEMENT. Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

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**McDOWELL AND CO.,**
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INVALUABLE for
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DISINFECTING CLOTHES.
KEEPING OFF INSECTS.
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FERRUGINOUS QUININE-
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength, giving properties and at the same time being of an
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Price: Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.
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"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
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Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
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RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

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AND

THIEF RESISTING SAFES

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SIZE.

22" by 17' by 16"
26" by 20" by 20"
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Our Stock of Patent Detector Locks, Combination Latches, Cash, Jewel, Paper and Writing Boxes and Deed Chests is worth inspecting.

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ENGINEERING CLASSES.

The course of instruction lasts for three years, and embraces the following :—

Making WORKING DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.

Making PATTERNS from the Working Drawings.

Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all TOOLS and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes :—

PRACTICAL WORK on each of the machines in actual use in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Factories.

FITTING together and ERECTING of the several machines.

WORKING THEM, making necessary changes and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons.

The preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy Cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are :—

(1) Separate Classes for MACHINE DRAWING-free-hand and to scale.
(2) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM-ENGINE.
(3) Lectures on MECHANICS.
(4) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT, HEAT, ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students, attending either of the two practical Departments.

A useful and extensive Library of Mechanical, Manufacturing and Scientific books will be opened for the benefit of students.

---

NOTICE

IS hereby given that I have THIS DAY CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN the AUTHORITIES given by me to EBRAHIM GOOLAM MOHIDIN AKARWALA, under the Power of Attorney dated the 1st of August, 1896.—Dated this 7th October, 1896.

EZEKIEL ISAAC PUGAOKER.

---

THE HONGKONG SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD (interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share for the First Half-Year ending 30th June, 1896, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1896, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 11th October, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ગોવીંદજી ઠાકરસી મુલજી ની કુંપની,

*i.e.*, GOVINDJEE THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th October, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 19th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

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NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, Notice is hereby given that the LIST of PERSONS appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows respectively, has been published as required by Sub-section 6 of the aforesaid Section, and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Crukeshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rupee one per Copy, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any person whose name has been omitted, or who claims to have his name inserted in the said list, or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the list in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family, association, or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection, or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1896, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively, of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1896.

---

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS arising out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,

OR

B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,

Agents.

---

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.

Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,

FYZABAD.

---

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE JAKARIA MUSJID STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Oosman Jacob Ali Mahomed Oosman, Khatijabai, wife of the said Oosman Jacob, and Fatmabai, daughter of the said Oosman Jacob, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 16th day of December, 1895, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Jakaria Musjid Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Jakaria Musjid Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Syed Fazloodin, and on the south by the house of Syed Abdool Cadur, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2742 and street Nos. 510 and 514, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, the mortgagees' attorneys, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1896.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHOWPATTY AND GAMDEVI ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 327 of 1895.

Hajee Sultanalli Shustri of Bombay, Moghul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Grant Road without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Mooljee Jewraj, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Bombay at Don Tad 3rd Row without the Fort, an adjudged lunatic, by his committee and guardian ad litem Ebrahim Nathoo of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Khoja Gully without the Fort, (2) Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Ally Ebrahim, and (3) Shaik Mamood bin Alli Ebrahim both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty road outside the Fort of Bombay ...Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree, dated the 1st day of August, 1896, passed in the above suit and under the instructions of the plaintiff abovenamed, with the consent and concurrence of the 2nd and 3rd defendants abovenamed, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1896, the undermentioned immoveable properties, and the right, title and interest of the parties to this suit therein.

Particulars of the Property.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground and cart called Chowk Pole, with the messuage, dwelling-house, bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near Chowpatty in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 569, and new No. 2490, old survey No. 630, and new survey No. 7993, and by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 9 and now under No. 16, and bearing ward No. , and Street No. , and containing by admeasurement 1947 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the property now or formerly of Vinayek Morobs and part by the property now or formerly of Pandurang Narayen, on the west by the Gamdevi Road, on the north by the property of Rowjee Pandurang Panchkalsi and on the south by the said Chowpatty Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of Mooljee Jewraj, the mortgagor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments standing and erected thereon, situate at Gamdevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 55, 56 and 57, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 569, and new No. 2492, and old survey No. 630, and new survey No. 1-7992, and bearing ward No. admeasuring 1,552 square yards or thereabouts, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the properties of Raghoba Vanmali, Bhawoo Vithoba, Harry Balajee, Purshotum Manockjee, Bapu Manockjee and Pandurang Narayen, on the west by the Gamdevi Road aforesaid, on the north by the cart of Ramchandra Raghoba and others, and on the south by the property of the said Mooljeebhoy Jeewraj, the mortgagor, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamsetram, attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Framjee Moos and Mehta, attorneys for the 2nd and 3rd Defendants, at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1896.

---

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere,

LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

HENRIOT,

Manager.

---

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens | 12,000,000 = | Rs. | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL... " | 4,500,000 = | " | 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... " | 4,130,000 = | " | 8,260,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,

Agent, pro. tem.

Sledar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund..... | $ 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND

Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that Mr. G. PRIER de SAONE and Mr. H. STAUBER, have been ADMITTED into our Firm as PARTNERS, from this date.

PRIER de SAONE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

---

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. (40) forty per Share, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, and will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 26th September, 1896.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1896.

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NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. DHUNJISHA SORABJI COOPER and Mr. BURJORJI SORABJI COOPER as my PARTNERS in my Firm for the supply of Mill and Gin Stores, 1st January, 1896, and the business of the Firm will from this date be carried on in the name of NARIELWALA, COOPER and Co.

PESTONJI SHAPOORJI NARIELWALA.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

---

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned have JOINED as PARTNERS in the Firm of Mr. PESTONJI SHAPOORJI NARIELWALA for the supply of Mill and Gin Stores, from 1st January, 1896, and the above Firm will from this date be conducted in the name of NARIELWALA, COOPER and Co.

DHUNJISHA SORABJI COOPER.
BURJORJI SORABJI COOPER.

Bombay, 1st October, 1896.

---

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

---

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem ..... | 35 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..... | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate ..... | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... | 5 | 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

---

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

---

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up ..... | Rs. | 24,57,360 | 0 0 |
| Reserves and Rest ..... | " | 11,06,292 | 9 8 |
| Deposits..... | " | 1,04,06,910 | 7 10 |
| Bills and Acceptances ..... | " | 5,86,358 | 14 2 |
| Sundries ..... | " | 1 08,026 | 13 3 |
| Total..... | Rs. | 1,46,85,948 | 12 11 |

ASSETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ..... | Rs. | 21,84,516 | 2 4 |
| Loans, Bills and Advances ..... | " | 1,14,85,568 | 11 5 |
| Government and other Authorised Securities ..... | " | 4,30,622 | 14 4 |
| Properties and Dead Stock ..... | " | 2,32,036 | 3 7 |
| Bills Contra, and Sundries ..... | " | 322,304 | 13 3 |
| Total..... | Rs. | 1,46,85,948 | 12 11 |

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

---

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

---

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

---

THE

# ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph.
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times.
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND..... | " | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL..... | " | 2,500,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....Frs | | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Fl | | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " | 2,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND ..... | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Frs | | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....Fl | | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... | " | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL... | " | 2,250,000 |

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents.

---

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.

THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

S. M. MOSES, ESQ.

W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.

DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

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NOTICES.

'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

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Bombay Polo Tournament.
Tivoli Theatre: The Amateur Comic Opera Company.
Bombay Gujrathi Dramatic Company, Gaiety Theatre, performance, "Moolraj Salonkey."

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Persepolis entered, and the steamer King Arthur left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Hydaspes entered, and the steamer Medusa left the dock yesterday.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's munshi will read and explain select passages from the poet Kaani.

A PLUCKY POLICE HAVALDAR—On Tuesday, a Hindu woman, named Gunga, aged sixty years, accidentally fell into a well, opposite the Esplanade Police Court. On a cry being raised, a police havaldar, No. 28, ran over to the well, and having jumped in, held the woman up on the surface of the water, until further assistance arrived. The woman was taken out of the well, and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The policeman behaved in a manner worthy of commendation.

RAIN AT NASSIK.—Rain fell at Nassik for half-an-hour on Friday evening last. The wind was very strong and blew fiercely. The tiles on the roofs of the houses and corrugated iron sheets were blown away, and very old and strong trees in and out of the town were destroyed in large numbers. A Purdasi was killed near the Malhar Gate by a large tree falling over him. More rain is urgently wanted.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE GAYEN UTEJAK MANDALI'S "AT HOME."—We understand that the Gayen Utejak Mandali (i.e., Native Philharmonic Society) gives an "At Home" at their club bungalow, at Tardeo, on Saturday evening next, when a select concert of English and Native music will be provided for the members, each of whom has the liberty to introduce two visitors on the occasion. Mrs. B. L. Batliboi, an excellent violinist among the Parsees, who received instruction, under some well-known violinists in England, has promised to give some popular violin solos. We learn that a very entertaining programme has been got up for the evening.

AWAY ON ACCOUNT OF THE PLAGUE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for Dayal Dharsey, who charged Hukamchand Valaji, under the Merchandise Marks Act. He said, that owing to the bubonic fever, now prevalent in Bombay, three of his witnesses had left Bombay, and the one who was in Bombay was suffering from the malady. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, who appeared for the accused, hoped the plague would not put in an appearance in the court. He had no objection under the circumstances to a postponement being granted. The matter was allowed to stand over.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The linking of the Jamnagar Railway will be commenced on the 1st of November or thereabout. Mr. Nowrosji, the Permanent Way Inspector, Rajkote, is said to be deputed for the purpose.—Preparations for the reception of his Excellency the Governor on Boundary are being made on a grand scale at Junagadh. Two bunglows are reserved with all requisites. His Excellency will occupy the one near Verawal Gate, while the other will be occupied by the guests.—The Report of a murder having been committed, reached here from Jethra, a village under Bhavnagar. Mr. Karaka has gone thither to investigate the matter.—The tigress shot by Mr. Spooner, the other day, measured seven feet.

LEAVING THE PLAGUE DISTRICT TO GET MARRIED.—Herkobai, a young Hindu woman, aged fifteen years, who was reported missing by her father from his house at Mandvie, on the 3rd instant, has been found with one Gopal Ruttonsey, on the ground floor of a house in De Souza Street, the first floor of which is occupied by her uncle. From inquiry made by the police, it appears that, on the 3rd instant, the father sent the girl to buy some tobacco from the bazaar. The girl left the house, but instead of going to the bazaar to buy the tobacco, went to Gopal Ruttonsey, who resides on the ground floor of the same house in which her uncle lives, at De Souza Street, and on the following day, she proceeded with Gopal to the Mankeshwar Temple, at Ghorupd Road, where she was united in wedlock with Gopal on the same day. The silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25, which were on her person, have also been found safe.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday, and will last for four days. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner; Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Pestonjee Kawasjee, of Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, solicitors. Mr. Coyajee Nusserwanjee Coyajee, who had applied for admission, did not appear at the examination. The undermentioned articled clerks were present:—Messrs. Dattatrya Narayen Vaiyad, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, articled clerk to Messrs. Brown and Moir; Cowasjee Bomonjee Bamanbehram, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhalshanker and Kanga; Ardaser Dadabhoy Chandy, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Manockjee Sorabjee Captain, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; Framroz Eduljee Dinshah, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co.; Kaikhosro Byramjee Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga; and Dinshah Dadabhoy Master, articled clerk to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne.

REPORTED BURGLARY AT BAPTY ROAD.—Bunoobai, an elderly Pathan woman, keeping an eating-house, on the ground floor of a house, at Bapty Road, near two Tanks, and residing on the third floor of the same house, reported to the police, on Tuesday afternoon, that during her absence from home that morning, at Haji Ali, Mahaluximi Villard, her room was broken into by wrenching the lock off the door, and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,714, were abstracted from three boxes, which were also broken open. The house in which the complainant resides is mostly occupied by her caste people, who are firemen, dock-labourers, &c., and they dine at her eating-house. They look upon the complainant with so much respect that a number of these men trust all their belongings, including money, to her keeping. About 9 o'clock in the morning of the day in question, she, at her special desire, accompanied one Rajabali employed on board the Transport Brittania, to Haji Ali, at Mahaluximi Villard. About an hour and a-half after she had left, one of her shop servants, whom she had directed to look after her room during her absence, discovered the lock on the door wrenched off and several boxes therein broken open. The servant raised an alarm when several of the resident Pathans came upon the scene, and a message was at once despatched to complainant, at Haji Ali. Complainant immediately returned, and on making an examination of the boxes found broken open, she discovered the above mentioned property missing therefrom. Out of the amount stolen, Rs. 650 belonged to the complainant, and the balance to other persons, some of whom are living in this house, and others are at sea.

## KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH SEPTEMBER.)

### EXPORTS.

Satrunji s (Bombay)—17,444 cwt wheat, 567 cwt jowaree (for transhipment to Aden).
Kola s (Bombay)—100 cwt cotton unpressed, 220 cwt wool, unpressed, 212 cwt rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 11,172 cwt wheat, 40 corges skins.
Drachenfels s (Hamburg)—2,683 bales cotton (for transhipment to Bremen), 93 bales cotton, 2,030 cwt rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 75 corges skins, 360 corges hides, and 2,700 cwt bones (Plymouth), 30,000 cwt bones.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—565 cwt cotton, unpressed, 14,014 cwt wheat, 79,422 lbs tea (for transhipment to Batoum).
Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—5,031 bales wool, 4,358 cwt bones, 68 lbs tea (Havre), 60,870 cwt rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 10 corges skins, 10 corges hide, 8,000 cwt bones, and 10 lbs tea.

### IMPORTS.

Lockesley Hall s (Liverpol via Bombay)—255 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,109 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,319 pieces prints (foreign).
Clio s (Hull)—500 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Kirkdale s (Liverpool via Bombay)—350 pieces white goods (foreign), and 265 pieces prints (foreign).
Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—64,307 pieces grey goods (foreign), 70,179 pieces white goods (foreign), 89,989 pieces prints (foreign), 2,000 lbs drey yarns (foreign), 103 cwt iron bar, rod, sheets, and hoops, and 1,548 cwt steel.
Dumra s (Bombay)—791 pieces grey goods (Indian), 862 pieces white goods (foreign), 10,293 pieces prints (foreign), 160 pieces prints (Indian), 1,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—160 pieces grey yarns (Indian), 150 pieces white goods (foreign), 681 pieces prints (foreign), 2,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—3,055 pieces grey goods (foreign), 18,423 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14,495 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,356 pieces prints (foreign), 67 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 14,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 10 cwt yellow metal.
Queen Adelaide s (Batoum)—600,000 gallons kerosine oil.
Pemba s (Bombay)—1,412 pieces prints (foreign).
Kola s (Bombay)—4,090 pieces grey goods (foreign), 31,026 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3535 pieces white goods (foreign) 616 pieces prints (foreign), 920lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,900lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400.bs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 12 cwt copper, and 100 tons coal.
Kapurthala s (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods (foreign), 500 cwt steel.
Knight Bachelor s (Batoum)—598,000 gallons kerosine oil.

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## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### AN ALLEGED FABRICATED DYING DECLARATION.

IMPERATRIX VS. JIVAJEE SAKHO KULKARNI AND ANOTHER.

THE applicant in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, Assistant Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in June last, convicted the two accused of fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The two accused had appealed to Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who confirmed the convictions, but reduced the sentence on each accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for the accused; while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the 3rd November 1894, one Fakirgauda was murdered in the village of Dallapur, of which the two accused were Kulkarni and Patel, respectively, and the latter sent to the police officer a paper written by the former, which purported to be the dying declaration of the deceased, in which some six persons were mentioned as being concerned in the murder. The trial of those persons began, and they were committed to the Sessions, but were acquitted in January 1895 by the Sessions Judge who, in his judgment, expressed an opinion that the alleged dying declaration was fabricated; and that the District Magistrate should take proceedings against those concerned in preparing it. That was the origin of the charge against the accused, and on which they were subsequently convicted.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving judgment on the appeal, said:—The facts are so fully set out in the judgment of the Assistant Sessions Judge that I need not repeat them here. The point then arises for determination is whether the dying declaration (Exhibit 11) a false document or not. The Assistant Sessions Judge describes the direct evidence (oral and documentary) on this point as weak for the prosecution and weak and inconsistent for the defence. With his opinion of the former I unhesitatingly concur; I think, however, that he has done scanty justice to the merits of the latter. I cannot understand why the Patel and Kulkarni and four respectable inhabitants of the village should have joined together in concocting this dying declaration. Immediately on receipt of information of the attack on the deceased the Patel sent a report to the Chief Constable in which he said that he was going to the place to take his dying declaration. About an hour after he sent the declaration, he was taken to the Chief Constable with a report of what he had done. It seems almost incredible that in a village full of factions as this notably was, these six men should have sat down and deliberately concocted the dying declaration of a man who was lying dead before their eyes and the eyes of the whole village. There is very good evidence that the dying declaration was made and signed by the injured man. The judges have only convicted the accused, because, in their opinion, the medical evidence shows that the injured man could not have lived long enough to make any declaration, could not have spoken, and could not have signed his name. In fact so far has this evidence been held to govern the case that the Sessions judge says that the main point is whether the medical evidence can be absolutely relied on and he has hardly discussed anything else. The medical evidence is that of the Assistant Surgeon of Gadag and of the Civil Surgeon of Dharwar. As to the duration of life we have to deal not with days or even hours, but with minutes, and we have to see whether this medical evidence proves beyond a doubt that it was impossible for the injured man to have lived for two hours after the infliction of the injuries, probably 1½ hour would be long enough, but I will say 2 so as to be well within the mark. The Assistant Surgeon describes the wounds 19 in number, and says death was caused by loss of blood from these wounds. He makes these following statements as to the time of death "the man could not have lived long," "death in my opinion occurred immediately," "in my opinion the man died almost instantaneously," "death must have occurred within half-an-hour." In his description of the wounds, however, he does not say that any single artery in the body was touched; and I do not know where the Sessions Judge got the information, that two main arteries were severed. He does not give the depth of the wounds, and I should hesitate long before I accepted in a case of this nature the mere opinion of an expert witness without any reasons whatever being given, for that opinion or facts state by which I can test its accuracy. The Civil Surgeon who did not see the body but read the "post-mortem" notes of the Assistant Surgeon only, says that he cannot say how long the injured man could have lived, an hour or less, probably not less than half an hour when he takes it for granted that large arteries were cut. If such had been the cases, surely the Assistant Surgeon would have said so. The Civil Surgeon says that the wounds could not have been inflicted without cutting large arteries; but that entirely depends upon the depth of the wounds, and of that we are ignorant. In one point he ventures positively to contradict the Assistant Surgeon. The latter says the temporal muscle alone had been cut, the Civil Surgeon says that this is impossible having regard to wounds 11 and 12. As to the power of speech the Assistant Surgeon says: "The wounds in the face and the fainting state he must have been in from loss of blood would have rendered it impossible for the man to speak. Wounds 11 and 12 together made it impossible for deceased to speak. The power of articulation was lost owing to the severing of the jaw-bone. The lower jaw-bone was completely severed in wound 11. The deceased might have lisped, mumbled, it would, in my opinion, most likely not be possible for the man to articulate. He might have attempted to speak, but I do not think he could have been understood. A simple fracture of the jaw-bone does not make articulate speech impossible. In cases of a one-sided dislocation speech would be indistinct but intelligible. The right jaw was in this case intact. The movement of muscles of the right jaw would make articulation more difficult. The muscle (temporal) alone had been cut. The Civil Surgeon says that in his opinion having regard to wounds 11 and 12 the man could not have spoken in an articulate manner, because the parts that form articulate speech were injured. There is, however, nothing in the description of the wounds 11 and 12 which shows anything of the kind, the upper part of the lower jaw-bone only is said to be divided, but the simple fracture of the jaw-bone does not make articulate speech impossible in this case," "the right jaw was intact," and the temporal muscle alone had been cut. The larynx was not injured, neither was the tongue, neither were the teeth. As to the power to sign no doubt the man could not have taken a pen, held it and written his name, but there is nothing to show that he could not have had a pen put in his hand, and then, that hand held by another while his signature was made. The so-called signature on the Exhibit 11 is just such a scrawl as would be thus made. So far then as the medical evidence goes, it entirely fails to convince me that it was impossible for the deceased to have made and signed the declaration. There is, as I have said, very good direct and positive evidence to the effect that he did. The very fact that the Chief Constable was three days at the village and never heard a suggestion that the declaration was a forgery, and that the Mamlatdar, who was specially sent to hold an enquiry and ascertain when the man died, could obtain no information whatever that the man had died in the day time till Timmangauda came forward, but even Timmangauda could not give the names of any witnesses at that time; he took a whole day and then brought up six men. No value can be placed on such evidence. The three assessors have unanimously acquitted the accused, I find that the dying declaration 11 is not proved to be a forgery. We reverse the convictions and sentences and acquit the accused and order their discharge.

Mr. Justice Ranade remarked: In this case the Assistant Sessions Judge of Dharwar, disagreeing with the Assessors, convicted the two accused, who are the officiating Kulkarni and Patel of Mallapur, of the offence of fabricating false evidence under section 194, and sentenced them to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to two years in the case of each prisoner. The fabrication charged was in respect of dying declaration alleged to have been made by one Fakirgauda, written by accused No. 1 and signed by accused No. 2, on the 3rd of November, 1894, a short time before his death. The persons charged with the murder of Fakirgauda were committed to the Sessions Court, but in that Court the Public Prosecutor declined to proceed with the charge, and they were accordingly discharged. The dying declaration appears to have excited no suspicion till after the discharge, and neither the Police nor the Magistrate who committed the case to the Sessions had seen any reason to suspect that the dying declaration was not properly recorded. After the failure of the prosecution in the Sessions Court, the Mamlatdar of Ron was ordered to make enquiries as to whether Fakirgauda died before the time when the alleged dying declaration was sore to have been made by him. The assault on Fakirgauda admittedly took place at about 4 p.m. The first report sent by the accused Kulkarni and Patel, stated that they received information at 4-30 p.m., and they stated further that they were going to the place where the wounded man was lying to take down his declaration. A second report was sent at 8 p.m. and the dying declaration was sent with this report. The dying declaration was said to have been reduced to writing at about lamp-light time *i.e.*, between 6 and 7 p.m. and the case sought to be made out against the accused is that Fakirgauda died before sunset between 5 and 6 p.m., and that he could not therefore have made the dying declaration he is said to have made. The Mamlatdar failed to obtain any evidence on which he could rely when he went to the village, and a brother of one of the prisoners charged with the murder undertook to produce witnesses at Ron, and he did produce a number of witnesses next day, and it was on the strength of the information so received, and from the statements of the persons charged with the murder, and the medical evidence that the present accused were charged with the fabrication of the dying declaration after Fakirgauda's death. The Assistant Sessions Judge in his judgment has carefully noted the circumstances which vitiated the value of the direct evidence adduced in this case for the prosecution, those circumstances being that four of the witnesses for the Crown were charged with the murder of Fakirgauda, and thus had a motive to support the case for the prosecution against the present accused, and the other witnesses did not volunteer their evidence to the Police when the first enquiry was made, nor again when the Mamlatdar came to the village. The existence of factions in the village, and the fact that the accused belonged to one faction and the witnesses to the rival faction was also considered. The result of it was that although the Assistant Sessions Judge saw no reason to give any credit the positive evidence adduced on behalf of the accused to prove that Fakirgauda died not before sunset, but a few hours after it, he at the same time did not think that the evidence of the prosecution witnesses helped to establish the case against the accused. He characterised this evidence as weak, in other words not sufficient by itself to bring home the charge to the accused. The Assistant Sessions Judge, however, found that the medical evidence in the case setisfactorily established that Fakirgauda's wounds were such as to make it physically almost impossible that he should have survived long or been able to make a dying declaration, and to sign it in the way stated by the accused, and that he must have been dead long before the time when he was supposed to have made the statement. On the strength chiefly of this evidence supported by inferences drawn from the reports and Panchnama, the Assistant Sessions Judge held that the charge against the accused was established beyond doubt. The Assessors were unable to take the same view, and they were of opinion that the positive evidence on behalf of the accused was entitled to credit. The Sessions Judge substantially took the same view as that of the Assistant Sessions Judge, though he thought that the statement of facts contained in the dying declaration was true, and that the guilt of the accused was not so great as appeared from the recorded facts of the case. On a careful consideration of the whole evidence I feel satisfied that the reports made by the accused do not show any indication that they contemplated from the first the serious offence of fabricating a dying declaration in order to ensure the conviction of their enemies, the persons alleged to be concerned in the murder of Fakirgauda. The first report states distinctly their intention to proceed at once to the spot to take down the statement of the wounded man. There was no occasion to make such a statement in advance of fabrication was intended. The dying declaration was actually sent with the second report. If fabrication was intended the accused would not have been so eager to send it on at once. The statement in these papers that Fakirgauda expressed a wish to be removed from the open place where he was lying, to a temple does not bear the doubtful meaning that is attempted to be placed on it. This would be the natural wish of every dying Lingayet in Fakirgauda's position. If Fakirgauda was dead in the open place where he was wounded, it is not at all likely that the dead corpse would be brought to the temple. He must have been alive at the time when this removal took place. Then, again, as there was other evidence available, the dying declaration would not greatly strengthen the case against the suspected murderers. There is evidence to show that these persons were arrested, or attempts made to arrest them, that same night, and this could only have been done on the strength of some information given by the dying man. The dying declaration was accompanied by a Panchnama which gave detailed and correct description of 16 wounds, and this Panchnama was attested by four persons. None of these persons have been examined in the present case. It is not likely that these four persons would conspire with the accused for a very doubtful advantage. Next as regards the medical evidence. Dr. Davidson's evidence was given by him upon the notes of the "post-mortem" examination prepared by the Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Aquino. There is considerable difference between the evidence of the two medical witnesses. Dr. Aquino thought that death would be instantaneous, or at most within half-an-hour. Dr. Davidson thought the wounded man might survive for an hour or so. He thought that the power of articulate speech and of holding the pen would be gone completely as the result of the wounds Nos. 11 and 12. The other Doctor was not quite so positive on this point. To take it at its best, this is only inferential evidence, and as the difference of time between expected and reported death is only of a few hours, too much inportance need not be attached to these statements of opinion. It is within the experience of all that the death of even wounded men often takes place some hours after the doctors pronounce the case to be hopeless. It may be the accused in their evidence in the previous case have exaggerated the ability of Fakirgauda to speak and speak intelligibly and make his scrawl on the paper. The wounded man may have been made to touch the pen or to communicate by signs what he intended to say and what he has with difficulty said before in the place where he first lay. That circumstance, however, would not justify the inference that they fabricated the dying declaration after Fakirgauda was actually dead. It is not alleged that the offence was committed in a secret way. It was admitted before all the village, and in the presence of their enemies, that the offence must have been committed. If it was so committed it was not at all likely that no complaint would have been made by the parties charged with the murder and their friends for a year and more. Taking all these circumstances into account it appears to me that the Asistant Sessions Judge should have given more weight to the evidence adduced on behalf of the accused especially of the two witnesses who appear to be comparative strangers. Exhibits 38 and 39, and who were believed by the Assessors. Even if the evidence be left out of account, I feel that it would not be safe to convict the accused of such a grave offence on mere inferences suggested by the medical evidence. The benefit of the doubt must be given to them. I would accordingly reverse the conviction and sentence and acquit the prisoners.

## MARRYING A CONVERTED CHINAMAN.

### SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. N. C. MACLEOD, Acting Second Judge.)

ANNIE MARY DE SOUZA VS. J. F. SEQUEIRA.

MR. ATMARAM J. KIRTIKER appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. De Quadros. Claim to recover from the defendant, a Chinaman and son-in-law of the plaintiff, a sum of Rs. 240, being the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 6th ultimo. Plaintiff's case was that the defendant had been introduced to her husband at the house of one Antone Telles, and subsequently defendant called at her place and proposed to marry her daughter. The plaintiff agreed to this, provided defendant would embrace Christianity before the proposed union. The defendant consented and the party were married. In the month of December last the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, lent the latter three sums of money, aggregating in all Rs. 270, out of which only Rs. 30 had been repaid, leaving the balance now sued on. A month after the marriage the plaintiff's daughter returned to her parents' house complaining of having been ill-treated by her husband, the defendant. After keeping her daughter at her place for a few days, plaintiff took her back to her husband, and requested him to treat his wife kindly and properly, but the defendant, it was alleged, repeated the ill-treatment on several occasions. On the 6th ultimo, the plaintiff went to the house of the defendant and asked him again to treat his w

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N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
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TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCT. 8TH.
AMATEUR OPERA COMPANY
WILL PERFORM THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA in 2 Acts Entitled
BLUE-EYED SUSAN.
(written up to date.)
CHARACTERS:—
GENTLEMEN.
Captain Crosstree.....Mr. Sinclair, R. I. M.
William .....Captain Berkeley Levett A.-D.-C.
Gnatbrain .....Surg.-Capt. Slayter, A. M. S.
Doggrass .....Mr. Westmacott, Welsh Regt.
Hatchett .....Major Bethune, 16th Lancers.
Baker .....Mr. Hicks, R. I. Rifles.
Bosun.....Captain Young, 10th Hussars.
Admiral of Red .....Mr. Williams, 20th Hussars.
Admiral of hite .....Mr. Watson.
Admiral of Blue.....Mr. Couchney.
LADIES.
Dolly Mayflower .....Mrs. Iremonger.
Daisy Dimple .....Mrs. Prevost.
Susan .....Mrs. Oldham.
LADIES OF THE CHORUS.
Mrs. Bethune. Mrs. Sinclair.
Mrs. Fagan. Mrs. Girvin.
Miss Bagnall. Miss Shewan.
CHORUS OF FISHERMEN, SAILORS AND MARINES.
ORCHESTRA:—The String Band of the DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.
The whole produced under the direction of Major BETHUNE, 16th Lancers.
Performance to commence at 9-15 precisely.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Orchestra Stalls, s. 4; Balcony Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; and Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors—Half Price to Pit and Back Seats.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PATENT GERMAN GOLD
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
For Rs. 10 only.
DETECTION FROM GOLD CHALLENGED.
The lustre and brilliancy guaranteed to last a life time.
V. J. POWELL & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
Oppo: The General Post Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a drop of ¼ per cent. in Consols at 109 7-8; while Indian Sterling Loan was one per cent. lower, at 116½. The market rates of discount were advanced 1-8d. per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Paper, say to 1 7-8, and 2 per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent., to £61½. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-8d., to 30 1-8d. per oz.; and, in New York the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 65 3-8 cents, with demand Exchange on London, ¼ cent lower, at 4·44 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-32d. Paris quotations come unaltered. "Brazesrs" Copper in London was quoted yesterday at £55 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 15-16. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 21s. per ton.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,580,000 quarters, or 80,000 quarters more than the previous weekly estimate. Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 40s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady.

A decline of 3-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 19-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 25-64d. for October deliveries, and 4¼d. for February-March. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians; the day's Imports 13,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet; and Reuter quotes 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings at 5s. 3d. per piece; 7lbs. Shirtings at 4s. 2d.; 20lbs. Jacconets, at 2s. 1½d.; 20 lbs. Mulls, at 2s. 2½d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 7½d. per lb.

In New York yesterday a further dicline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 8 1-8 cents per lb.; but January Futures were unchanged at 7·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and below we give the comparative figures for the three years in the same time:—

| | 1896. | 1895. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ..... | 66,000 | 52,000 | 62,000 |
| Three days' do. ..... | 182,000 | 150,000 | 170,000 |
| Since 1st instant ..... | 1,178,000 | 664,000 | 880,000 |

There has been more doing in Cotton here to-day, and the market has remained steady in tone without further change in prices. The day's Sales sum up 2,050 bales, of which exporters are credited with 900, consisting of 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 180; Indore, at Rs. 178; Dhollera, at Rs. 197; and Bengal, at Rs. 176; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 184; the remaining 1,150 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 700 Bengal, at Rs. 173-8; 200 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200; 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 187-8; and Virumgaum, at Rs. 186; and 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 180-2 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has re-opened for business to-day, and moderate transactions have been reported, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged with the exception of an advance of one anna per cwt. in *Yellow*. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent. | Rs. 5 | 8 | 0 per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " | " 5 | 7 | 0 " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | " 5 | 7 | 0 " |
| Red Delhi | " 5 | 6 | 0 " |
| Hard Yellow | " 5 | 5 | 0 " |
| Red Ahmedabad | " 5 | 0 | 0 " |
| Hard Red | " 4 | 9 | 0 " |

SEEDS.—Business has also been resumed to-day in this market and the feeling has been firm at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 annas per cwt in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, considerable transactions for shippers' account having been reported. We quote at closing this evening:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed | Rs. 7-0-0 | to 7-2-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, | 8-4-0 | to 8-8-0 | " |
| Do. Cawnpore " | 8-2-0 | to 8-6-0 | " |
| Do. Red do. " | 7-12-0 | to 7-14-0 | " |
| Gingelly, White " | 42-8-0 | to 43-8-0 | per cdy. |
| Do. Mixed " | 40-0-0 | to 41-0-0 | " |

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 941 bales. |
| Wheat | 16,775 cwt. |
| Linseed | 857 " |
| Rapeseed | 7,337 " |
| Gingelly | 1,388 " |
| Castorseed | 1,255 " |
| Rice | 5,013 " |

FREIGHTS remain firm at last quotations; but no important business has transpired again to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 5-32d. Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been very dull, all round to-day, nothing of any importance having been done either way, the market closing quiet as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2 5-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 5-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 3-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 do. | 1s. 2¼d. | " |
| Francs 6 do. | 1·53. | |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further decline has been established in 3½ per Cents, which receded to 104 13-16 for Money, and 104 11-16 for Account, at which the market was steady for a time, when rates recovered 1-8th per cent. and left off thereat; with Threes quoted at 102.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in Share Scrip to-day, but it has been with one exception in buyers' favour at our quotations. On other lines we note a decline of Rs. 25, in Colaba Press Shares; and of Rs. 5, in Bombay Cotton.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.
Good Dhollera ..... 3 22-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 109 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 61¼
Bar Silver ..... 30 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
PLYMOUTH, OCT. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nubia, arrived here this morning.
SINGAPORE, OCT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi, arrived here this afternoon, from Bombay.
COLOMBO, OCT. 7.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from China, arrived. Mail steamer Oceana, from Australia, arrived yesterday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th September, 1895, as compared with the Statement of 22nd September, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | September 22, Rs. A. P. | September 22, Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 72,00,000 0 0 | 72,00,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,57,44,008 2 4 | 1,61,63,776 0 0 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 5,92,63,698 8 10 | 6,17,85,127 10 6 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 3,29,299 1 11 | 3,92,687 15 6 |
| Sundries | 25,55,902 7 2 | 25,79,902 10 0 |
| | Rs. 10,50,92,876 4 3 | 10,89,24,494 4 0 |
| **ASSETS.** | **Rs. A. P.** | **Rs. A. P.** |
| Government Securities | 63,32,006 2 0 | 63,87,620 0 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 86,83,127 4 0 | 86,83,127 4 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,11,58,075 10 10 | 1,06,39,207 4 0 |
| Credits do do. | 1,70,46,185 12 6 | 1,79,58,867 15 9 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 3,32,11,776 10 3 | 3,25,06,062 14 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | 7,98,443 0 5 | 8,94,470 13 2 |
| Bullion | 2,949 2 7 | 2,949 2 7 |
| Dead Stock | 13,28,514 8 0 | 13,28,710 6 2 |
| Stamps | 9,018 12 0 | 8,634 0 3 |
| Sundries | 13,09,663 14 6 | 13,59,852 9 11 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 1,00,89,303 11 10 | 93,65,770 15 8 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,50,43,831 11 4 | 1,97,89,220 14 6 |
| Rs. | 10,50,92,876 4 3 | 10,89,24,494 4 0 |

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 29th September, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 39,856 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 6,87,914 | do. |
| Other Deposits | 25,19,469 | do. |
| Post Bills | 5,63,388 | do. |
| **ASSETS.** | **Rs.** | |
| Bank's Investments | 35,614 | Inc. |
| Loans | 5,18,868 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 9,1?,702 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | 7,05,714 | Dec. |
| Cash at Head Office | 7,23,533 | do. |
| Do. at Branches | 47,45,389 | Inc. |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

AGATE—September 25, at the Bellevue Villa, Madhupur, E. I. Ry., India, the wife of Ambrose Richard Agate, of Copthorne Bank, Surrey, England, of a son.
FENTON—September 26, at Mouhari, the wife of Raymond Fenton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOARE—FOX—September 29, at the Kirk, Madras, by the Rev. Henry Rice and the Rev. James Cooling, B.A., Wilfred Ernest Hoare, M.A., Principal of Doveton Protestant College, to Nellie, youngest daughter of the late W. E. Fox, Esq., Madras.

DEATH.

GOOCH—September 30, at Multan, Frances Anne Sherlock the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. Sherlock Gooch, R A, on her first birthday.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.


THE Bombay Government yesterday issued a notification making operative the provisions of section 434 of the Municipal Act, empowering the Commissioner to take such steps outside the ordinary law as may be necessary on the outbreak of dangerous disease to prevent its spreading and stamp it out. The Municipal Commissioner and those authorised by him may enter houses where cases of such disease exist, or have existed, and take measures for cleansing and disinfection. The sick may be segregated and removed to infectious hospitals. Buildings in a state dangerous to health may be forcibly entered, the occupants removed and forbidden to re-enter. Bedding, clothes, and other articles, infected grain or food and the like may be destroyed. Such regulations as may be deemed expedient can be prescribed to prevent the diffusion of the disease. Any resistance to the officers of the Executive and conduct likely to produce riot is punishable with six months' imprisonment, and the police are directed to afford necessary assistance when called upon. It is a question whether these far-reaching powers should not have been conferred at an earlier period. No serious inconvenience has arisen through the delay, for the Executive with that intuitive perception of the necessity of assuming responsibility which characterises the Indian administrator had already largely anticipated the sanction now accorded to measures of extra vigour. The work of sanitation has been pressed on in anticipation of sanction. The new powers now legally invoked will facilitate the heavy task of the Executive which receives no help or co-operation from either the owners or the occupants of property in the affected localities. The more intelligent public, whether European or Native, being better able to realise the magnitude of the interests involved, will cordially approve of the granting of the special powers contemplated by the framers of the Municipal Act for such an emergency. It is to be hoped that the leading members of the Municipal Corporation will bring their influence to bear on the less advanced elements of the community and induce them to help rather than hinder the efforts made to save them from a dire disease, largely due to their own mistaken habits.

"ACTION, not discussion" was the sensible axiom adopted by the Municipal Corporation when the question of providing funds to fight the enemy at our gates came on last Monday. The lakh of rupees which the Municipal Commissioner applied for, and the Standing Committee sanctioned, was voted with a minimum of debate. No attempt was made to interfere with the discretion of the Executive, which by universal consent is discharging an anxious and arduous duty with equal judgment and vigour, and, it is satisfactory to be able to add, with marked success. The progress of the bubonic fever has been stayed, and with favourable meteorological conditions there is little doubt that the health of the city may be restored to its normal state before the close of the present month. We have already spoken of the sobriety of tone and business-like concentration on the business in hand which characterised the proceedings of the Corporation. They afforded a lesson which it is to be hoped will not be thrown away on certain members of the Standing Committee when a grave emergency affecting not only the health, but the prosperity of the city has to be dealt with. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in asking for a report from the Municipal Commissioner as early as possible as to the alleged prevalence of bubonic fever in some parts of the city, while carefully avoiding word or phrase calculated to create alarm or panic, counselled the members to assist the Municipal Officers in the vigorous measures taken to stamp out the sickness. The meeting gave ready assent to the recommendation to eschew unnecessary discussion and give their whole attention to finding and employing remedies for the state of things that has so unfortunately arisen. The proposal of Professor Muller that the Municipal Commissioner should ask the Government for the services of an expert to inquire into the nature, origin, and peculiarities of the malady was agreed to, the Municipal Commissioner's discretion not being fettered by the naming of any particular bacteriologist. It is understood that Dr. Haffkine will be invited to investigate the nature and peculiarities of the disease. The origin of the outbreak, it is apparent, must remain a moot point on which laboratory experiments can throw but little light. The Health Officer has pointed out that the cases seen in Bombay differ in certain not unimportant particulars from the bubonic plague in Hongkong; there is no hæmorrhage, it is not so fatal, and it yields to sanitary measures with a facility of which there is no record in any outbreak of the true plague. The Surgeon-General, who is of opinion that the fever is bubonic plague of a mild type, also draws attention to the absence of hæmorrhage. The presumption is, therefore, against the importation of the fever from Hongkong, and there is no evidence whatever of actual importation to rebut that presumption. The question is really of secondary importance. Whether imported, or created by local conditions intensified by the co-existence of excessive moisture and sudden heat, we have to deal with it in the same way and by the same methods. Dr. Waters' able paper sustains by cogent argument the theory that the outbreak in Mandvie, the chief grain district, was partly, if not mainly, due to emanations from the stored grain. All the first cases, and the worst, and nearly all the rest, took place in buildings, the basement of which were used as a granaries. The rats died in the granaries before the mortality amongst them was observed elsewhere. The analogies with the annual recurrence of a plague in Mesopotamia certainly support the view that the disease is not imported, but evolved out of local conditions. This is an additional reason to improve those conditions by completing the drainage systems abolishing slums.

WE have already commented on the general features of Indian Trade during the last official year, as explained in Mr. J. E. O'Conor's annual review, and attention may now be directed more specifically to the details given in regard to sea-borne imports. First in the alphabetical list of the more important items comes "animals (living)," the trade in which consists mainly of the importation of horses from Australia and the Persian Gulf. The increasing demand for remounts for the Army has considerably helped the trade, which in Bombay at least also receives an impetus from the growing wealth of the city, as indicated by the increase of private gharries. It is interesting to note that the average declared value of horses brought into India from Turkey in Asia (Rs. 357), is Rs. 18 larger than that of the horses brought from more distant Australia. The latter go principally to Calcutta, while the former come to Bombay. Coming to articles of food and drink, we find that the importations of malt liquor recovered from the relative smallness of 1894-95. The brewing of Indian beer was also active, about half of the total six millions and a-quarter of gallons being taken by the Commissariat Department for the British troops. A great deal of the other half was no doubt consumed by Tommy Atkins, who is the last man in the world to trouble himself about the effect on his liver while in India of indulgence in his favourite beverage. The old idea that Indian beer could only be successfully produced at hill stations is no longer held, and last year about one-third of the total quantity manufactured was produced on the plains. The receipts of spirit show a continued through moderate increase in the last five years. Whiskey represents one half of the imports and brandy one-fourth. The United Kingdom is losing the agency trade in the shipment of brandy here, and it is being taken by German, Dutch, and Belgian exporters. The wine trade was larger than it has been for years, being 16·3 per cent. higher that in 1894-95, so that altogether the outlook is not very encouraging from a total abstinence point of view. The business in tinned provisions is very large, its value amounting last year to seventy-two lakhs of rupees. The shipments of spices fluctuates largely, the import values in the last five years having ranged from a minimum of sixty-two lakhs to a maximum of eighty-seven lakhs.

We supply labour to Mauritius, and the sugar our coolies cultivate forms the largest proportion of the sugar brought from abroad to meet the needs of India, and especially this part of India. Mr. O'Conor pertinently points out that "there must be something calling for reform in the conditions of transport which preclude effective competition in Western and Central India between sugar grown in Northern India and sugar imported from Mauritius." We take no less than two-thirds of the exportations of this staple product from Mauritius. Her imports compete with beet sugar from Germany, and cane-sugar from China, Java, and the Straits. German sugar was put on the market in large quantities last year. The beet crop being very good over an area expanded under the influence of bounties, outlets had to be found for the large production at very low prices; and hence no less than 718,000 cwts. were imported into this country. The trade is subject to the speculative influences which seem to attach to all industries fostered by State bounties, and of late there has been a rapid, not to say sudden decline in importation. The total quantity of sugar brought into India from all sources last year was about two and three-quarter million of cwts. The large quantity of seven and a-half million of pounds of tea is imported, but the bulk of it is re-shipped from Bombay to Persia, or sent by land to Afghanistan. About a million pounds of Ceylon tea, however, is consumed in this country, Indian planters finding it extremely difficult to compete with Ceylon growers. Coming to metals and manufactures of metals, we find that the value of hardware and cutlery imports was much larger than in 1894-95. The United Kingdom sent 78 per cent. of the whole imports, but this is a smaller proportion than hitherto. In this respect, as in so many others, the cry of "made in Germany," or "made in Austria," is heard. The trade in copper was also much larger than in the previous year. The same remark applies to iron, but for all that the trade is a non-progressive one, the importations remaining at the same point as in 1894-95. In steel, on the other hand, the imports have increased five-fold during the last decade. The increase for last year was so excessively large that it was expected a reaction would follow, but the returns for the present year so far as they have gone, have altogether falsified this anticipation. In tinned plates alone the imports have been doubled, this being due to the extensive local manufacture of cans for petroleum. The industry which began at Rangoon, has spread to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The extent to which Great Britain is losing her pride of place in regard to imports of steel and iron is little short of alarming. It should cause searching of heart among the English iron-masters, especially as a delegation of the British Iron Trade Association lately sent to the Continent to investigate the subject reported that the advance made in Germany and Belgium is due not to longer hours and smallar wages, but to better equipment and skill in the application of science and economy to methods of work, and also to advantages of cheap transport over railways. Iron, steel, and copper represent 95 per cent. of the quantity of all imported metals (save, of course, gold and silver), and therefore no time need be spent in considering the trade done in the less important metals. The importations of machinery and mill work were very large; the increase recorded being mainly due to the additions made to the looms in the Bengal jute mills, and the more extended use of machinery in the manufacture of tea. The importations of railway material continued on a high level, the shipments from Government being unusually large owing to the very generous railway programme now being pursued.

The general expansion in the imports of chemicals, drugs, medicines, and narcotics, which has been a noticeable feature of our trade for some years, continues unabated. The imports of camphor, however, underwent a further great restriction owing largely to the political upheavals occurring in the principal place of supply—Formosa. Prices ranged very high, and are likely to continue so, owing to the use of camphor for the manufacture of celluloid. But relief to the purchaser may come from the efforts now being made in Southern India to grow camphor. The trade in mineral oils was again very large. The imports of kerosine from Russia were 40·5 millions of gallons, while America only sent 23·2 millions of gallons. During the early part of the present year the importation of Russian oil was hindered for a time by an interruption of traffic on the railway from Baker to Batoum. The system of bringing kerosine oil in bulk did not make very great headway during the year, but as the arrangements for the storage and distribution of bulk oil in this city have since the year closed been brought into full operation, a considerable development of the method is anticipated this year. The usually go-ahead Americans are still content to send their oil here in cases, and it is only the Russians who send this mineral product in bulk. The imports of cocoanut oil have greatly declined of late owing mainly to the small amount of protection given to the indigenous product by the five per cent. import duty. As we had occasion to show a few days back the imports of coal which always fluctuate were smaller than in 1894-95, amounting to 761,996 tons. The trade survives, because, as Mr. O'Connor says, it is more advantageous to import from Europe, Australia and Japan, than to bring Indian coal from the Bengal mines to the mills and steamers in Bombay, or even to Madras.

THE Antwerp police have shown a truly Christian forbearance towards the two individu

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE TSAR IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

The Tsar and Tsaritza entered Paris, to-day, in brilliant weather.

No hitch whatever occurred to mar the proceedings, and the enthusiasm of the people was most intense.

Their Imperial Majesties were evidently greatly gratified by their reception.

At the grand banquet given at the Elysée, this evening, President Faure, in toasting the Tsar, said that the union of the powerful Russian Empire with the industrious French Republic had already produced a beneficial effect on the peace of the world and will continue to extend its beneficent influence.

The Tsar, in reply, said he felt deeply touched by the welcome extended to him in Paris, and added that the precious ties between France and Russia will continue to have a most fortunate influence.

## HONORS FOR THE MINISTERS.

His Imperial Majesty has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Newsky Order on M. Loubet, M. Brisson, M. Meline, and M. Hanotaux.

## VIOLENT ANTI-ENGLISH LETTER FROM ZANZIBAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a violently anti-English letter from Zanzibar, affirming that Said Khalid is the rightful heir to the Throne, and that Consul Cave and General Mathews promised to reinstate him if he left the Palace. The letter adds that the British Marines looted in a manner unworthy of disciplined troops.

The article concludes by a virulent personal attack on Mr. Hardinge, the British Consul-General, and Mr. Cave, the Consul.

## THE DEPRESSION IN STOCKS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The heavy fall in consols is ascribed partly to the sharp drop in American Exchange, pointing to a renewed drain of gold on the Bank of England, and partly to uneasiness concerning the next settlement.

## THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Latest advices from Cuba state that the Spaniards have sustained three sharp reverses at the hands of the insurgents.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., last night.

## BUBONIC FEVER IN AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 7.

Several cases showing similar symptoms to those in the outbreak in Bombay have occurred here. To-day, however, no fresh cases are reported. Excellent precautions are taken, and the public health is good.

## THE PARSEES VS. SIMLA MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The match began to-day in perfect weather, and with a fair wicket. The Parsees winning the toss, elected to bat, and scored 112. Gagrat made a fine innings of 24, not out; Bapasola and Merhomji contributing 16 and 13, respectively. The Simla first innings closed for 73 after an hour's play. Macnaghten made 28, not out.

The Parsees began their second innings one and a-half hour before call of time, at which they had lost four wickets for 76. Raja (jun.), who was batting well, scored 31, not out. Gagrat was bowled out for 18; and Writer made six. The Simla wickets were bowling excellently, and the Parsee yielding was splendid. The match will be continued to-morrow.

## HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNMEMT.

POONA, Oct. 7.

The Harris Football Tournament was continued to-day. The match between East Yorkshire and the Royal Irish Rifles, which was not finished yesterday, was played off this afternoon. The attendance was very large, and the excitement intense. The game was a fast one, both the sides playing well. It was unfortunate that the only goal which the Yorkshires made was disallowed, owing to off-side. The Irish were faster throughout, and the game resulted in their favour by one goal to *nil*.

The second match was the semi-final between the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Artillery from Kirkee. Both the teams were evenly matched, and a splendid game resulted, and one of the best ever played and witnessed in this Tournament. The Durhams won by one goal to *nil*.

## THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

### SOCIAL GATHERING.

In response to the invitations issued by the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, a large and fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled at their residence, this evening, the object being a "Social Gathering" in connection with the National Indian Association. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was present.

After a number of Natives ladies and gentlemen were presented to his Excellency, Dr. Bhandarkar spoke of the Association, which, he said, had been founded about nine years ago, and that its object was to encourage Native female education and promote social intercourse between the Europeans and Natives, and felt convinced that the tone of the Native society could not improve until the women were educated and took their place in society, and he believed that social intercourse would enable Europeans to understand Natives better, and would deliver them from the temptation natural to members of a conquering race to entertain towards the conquered race, the feeling akin to contempt. He believed that the solution of many a subject of Indian polity would become easier if there existed a more complete understanding and sympathy between the two races. The first lady in the Presidency, Lady Harris, gave dignity to the movement by becoming its president; and a similar honour was now done by her Excellency Lady Sandhurst.

Lord Sandhurst, in reply, said that he had not been aware, although he had supported the institution, of its objects, and he had not been present at any of its gatherings, but he felt from the objects of the association that nothing but good could result. He must say that his personal relations with the Natives had always been of a most cordial character, and he had always felt it desirable to take the advice from those qualified to give opinion, although he had not always been able to act on that advice. So far as the Government were concerned, with the one subject that had been treated of, viz., female education, his Excellency observed he might say that he took a great interest in that subject, and felt that the education of girls was a pressing subject both here and at Home. He had never had an opportunity of visiting the girls' school, and he thanked them for such a pleasant gathering, which gave him the opportunity of meeting so many Native ladies and gentlemen.

After this some music, vocal and instrumental, was gone through, and the gathering was brought to a successful conclusion.

## THE SECUNDERABAD BIGAMY CASE.

### PERETT'S ESCAPE FROM JAIL WITH TWO PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 7.

Perrett has provided another sensation by escaping from the jail, early this morning, with two native prisoners, each under going six months' hard labour. The three had evidently planned their escape, as Perrett a few nights previous complained of epilitic fits, and asked for company in his cell. He was allowed two Native companions, one of whom was employed in the jail to cook. This man before returning to the cell, last evening, concealed a piece of iron used for cutting up vegetables, and this implement served to accomplish the design; a hole just big enough to squeeze with difficulty through having been bored through a wall which skirts the public thoroughfare. The prisoners passed on to the road, and disappeared unseen. Perrett took his bedding along with him, while the other two left their jail clothes behind in the empty cell.

It is supposed that Perrett has either destroyed himself, or cut away by the morning train, or is in hiding at Chuderghaut; but the police are on his track in every direction. He is a short, plump, dark-skinned man, with small deep-set blue eyes, a medium moustache, and over-thick lips.

## CALCUTTA AND THE BUBONIC FEVER SCARE.

CALCUTTA, Oct 7.

At a special meeting of the Corporation, to be held to-morrow, the Chairman will move the following resolution "That the bubonic plague, or any from of typhus fever, with glandular swellings, be declared a dangerous disease under section 321, Act 2 of 1888, and that the obligation contained in the aforesaid section be imposed with regard to the disease, viz., every private medical practitioner who treats or becomes cognisant of the existence of any form of the bubonic plague, or any form of typhus fever, with glandular swellings, in any public or private dwelling other than public hospitals, shall be bound to give information of the same with the least practicable delay to the Commissioners."

The resolutions of the General Committee on Dr. Simpson's proposals for extra establishment for cleansing the city will also come up for confirmaion.

## ARRIVAL OF A BOMBAY STEAMER.

The steamer Booldana, which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo, arrived in port, this evening. As at present all vessels coming from Bombay are under quarantine until inspected by the Health Officer, the Booltana flew the quarantine flag. The pilot in charge having, however, signalled "no cases, all well," the steamer was allowed to enter the port.

## TOWN HALL CONCERT.

Yesterday evening, at the Town Hall, Mr. Twining gave another of his excellent concerts to a very fair audience. Mr. Mant was responsible for the first item, an organ solo, and played a piece by Schubert with all the grace and lightness of touch which always characterises this accomplished gentleman's performances. Surgeon-Captain Wade-Brown next sang "The King's Own," a song with a swinging refrain. Although the intonation was good, and the phrasing correct, yet a want of life rather marred the general effect. Miss Emmeline da Cunha played on the pianoforte one of Lizst's masterpieces in a manner that betokened her a complete mistress of her instrument; the difficult treble passages were excellently rendered and the piannissimo ending was superb. Captain MacGregor next sang "Non e Ver," by Titto Mattei, so well that he received a hearty encore, to which, however, he could not be induced to respond. Mrs. Stanley-Smith being unable to be present, Mr. Twinning obtained a substitute in Miss Mayhew, who sang "The Valley by the Sea" in a most finished style—her final phrase was perfect, and throughout it was sung with more spirit than her last essay at the same song at the preceding concert. Mr. E. McCausland's hard exercise at the mud sports must have affected detrimentally, his tenor voice, for he was heard very imperfectly and hardly did justice to the charming song he selected. Miss Humphrey was completely successful with "A Song of May," by Lord A Somerset. Her voice is rich and clear, and she well earned the hearty applause that greeted the artistic, but perhaps a trifle too *piano* ending. Mr. S. H. Morse sang two songs, "A Little Mountain Lad," by Roeckel, and an extremely pretty ballad, "Si tu Savais," by Balfe. The former he sang well and was heartily applauded, but only bowed his acknowledgment. The latter was the closing item on the programme, and he made a great mistake in not singing the French original. The distorted English translation has an awkward effect, which however was greatly removed by his artistic rendering of it. This concert was advertised as Mr. Morse's last appearance, but we understand that another concert will be given next week. Mr. Morse's voice is a light baritone of considerable compass and power, and his manner so pleasing and unaffected that he has become a very general favourite. Mr. Twinning presided at the pianofortte in a manner which left nothing to be desired.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers expected from Europe, per s. s. Carthage, at midnight on Sunday next:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ackworth, Mrs J | Last, Mr and Mrs A W |
| Arthur, Mr J | Laidlaw, Mr A |
| Annan, Mr W C | Landon, Miss |
| Anderson, Surg-Maj A J | Lander, Mr and Mrs Dick |
| Agnew, Capt | Lyle, Mr |
| Apcar, Mr and Mrs A A | Lawford, Col |
| Abed, Mr | Lee, Miss |
| Anderson, Mr and Mrs R H | Lunneberg, Mr |
| Byers, Mrs | Moseley, Mr R K |
| Bellew, Mr | Moon, Capt |
| Butler, Mr A L | Miller, Mr E I E |
| Bowles, Maj and Mrs | Mullam, Surg and Mrs |
| Barker, Mr Swan | Maxwell, Capt W L |
| Barclay, Mrs | Murray, Mr Victor |
| Boxwell, Mr | McDonnell, Mr R G |
| Baines, Mr R C | Melhuish, Mr W F |
| Bell, Mr W | Mimme, Mr E C |
| Bruss, Mr H J | Macdonald, Mr |
| Bruce, Mr C W | Middleman, Mr |
| Burgess, Rev R | Miller, Mr H |
| Burney, Col | Macfadyen, Mr D |
| Baker, Mr and Mrs E Stuart | Mitchell, Mr and Mrs |
| Ballantyne, Mr J | McDougall, Mr and Mrs |
| Badcock, Lieut and Mrs | McGregor, Mrs and 3 children |
| Browne, Lieut. | Moran, Mr, Mrs and Miss |
| Cleaver, Mr A L | Miller, Mr P J |
| Clarke, Mr H D | Mansen, Mr |
| Campbell, Mr D F | McKay, Mr |
| Colegrave, Miss | Medcraft, Miss |
| Crokfor Mr S H | Nicholson, Mr |
| Claridge, Mr G | Napier, Mr |
| Chandavie, Mr P | Neill, Dr |
| Critchley, Mrs | O'Neil, Mrs |
| Coldstream, Lieut J C | Osborne, Mrs W |
| Coode, Mr | O'Maley, Mr and Mrs |
| Crips, Mr W R | Pisani, Surg-Capt, Mrs, child and infant |
| Cowling, Mr J | Pinney, Mrs J C D |
| Carter, Mr W T | Price, Mr G T |
| Cowans, Capt E A | Park, Mr |
| Diack, Mrs A H | Pall, Mr P |
| Daly, Mr F C | Prickett, Col |
| Denny, Mr E A | Ponnycook, Mr |
| Derham, Capt | Prothero, Mr |
| Durst, Mr | Powell, Mr and Mrs E B |
| Dallinger, Mr P G | Pain, Mrs Stuart |
| Drakeford, Mr | Pollock, Major T O |
| Dundas, Mr | Pratt, Mr J R |
| Dalton, Mr J L | Parker, Mr G |
| Dobbin, Mr H | Potter, 2 Misses |
| Dingle, Mr | Robinson, Lieut-Col |
| Emery, Mr | Reed, Capt H J |
| Evans, Mr | Robinson, Mr Jas |
| Ferguson, Mr | Reid, Mr W J |
| Foster, Capt | Royse, Miss |
| Fasker, Mr J | Rogers, Mrs W |
| Farquhar, Mr | Sharp, Miss F |
| Fullerton, Surg-Capt, Mrs and infant | Sheppard, Mrs |
| Falconer, Mrs | Shand, Mrs |
| Graves, Mrs H E D | Spring, Rev H C |
| Gunny, Mr H M | Strimwell, Mr |
| Gleasc, Mr | Steele, Rev and Mrs |
| Giles, Mr | Synge, Miss |
| Hall, Mr G | Scott, Mr C J |
| Hewetson, Mr | Thomson, Surg-Col |
| Hills, Mr | Traill, Mr |
| Hamilton, Mr | Thomas, Mr R G D |
| Haw, Mr W A | Tebbs, Mr F R |
| Hall, Mr J | Tomkinson, Mr O |
| Hutchinson, Miss | Vanderzie, Mr |
| Hall, Lewis Capt | Whithall, Mrs |
| Hunter, Mrs and Miss | Weir, Miss |
| Hatten, Mr, Mrs and 2 childr | Whitney, Mr F |
| Hutchinson, Lieut-Col | Weir, Mr and Mrs |
| Hamiltoe, Mr | Wilkin, Mr |
| Hutchinson, Mr J H | Worster, Mr and Mrs H |
| Hildebrand, Mrs | Ward, Mr and Mrs A W |
| Johnson, Mrs Ross and infant | Woffat, Mr J S |
| James, Mr A | Wakeman, Mr A W |
| Kennedy, Mr and Mrs | Willis, Miss |
| Kennack, Mr | Williamson, Mrs G A |
| King, Lieut | Young, Lieut H G |
| Kennedy, Mr and Mrs | Yates, Mr P A |
| King, Mr W | Young, Mr |

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

Much anxiety was felt in Lahore on Friday and Saturday owing to the prevalent distress. No disturbance took place, however, and one large bunnia in the city set an admirable example by selling grain at eleven seers a rupee the market price being nine and a-half.

In the annual match between the Simla Cricket Club and a Parsee Team from Bombay the Simla team will consist of Major Rivett Carnac, 8th Bengal Cavalry. Majors Abbott and Bythel, R.E., Captain Cuthbertson and Mr. A. C. McLean Black Watch, Mr. E. L. French, Captain Walker, 4th Gurkha Rifles, Messrs. Laird Wigram and Macnaughten, R.A., and Sergeant Reynolds.

Mr. J. D. La Touche, on return to India at the close of the year, will succeed to the vacancy falling due in the Board of Revenue, leaving Mr. H. F. Evans to be confirmed in his present acting appointment of Chief Secretary to Government in the N.-W. Provinces.

The authorities of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway are recruiting clerks and accountants from India.

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Officiating Director of the Geological Survey of India, has left for Naini Tal *en route* for Simla. Before returning to headquarters his tour of Inspection will include Indore and Sukkur.

The Quetta camp-of-exercise will be held during November, and will be on a large scale, as most of the troops in the district will be concentrated.

We are glad to learn that Lieutenant-General Nairne has completely recovered his health, and will return to the Bombay command early in December.

News has reached Calcutta that the tea factory on the Kumai Estate, Duars, for which Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company are agents has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 75,000, but is fully covered by insurance with the Manchester Fire Insurance Company. This blaze coupled with the Gyabaree Factory loss reported on Friday will strengthen the ground for the recent increase in the fire insurance rate for tea factories.

A slight thunderstorm and depression passed along the north-west Himalaya's during Saturday night and Sunday morning. On the hills and at Rawalpindi and Montgomery the rainfall varied between one-tenth and one-quarter of an inch, while Sirsa, Umballa, Dera Ismail Khan, Lahore, and Sialkot had a few drops only. The disturbed weather did not extend beyond the Punjab, and there was no rain in Rajputana and the N.-W. Provinces.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for India to succeed to vacancies on the Indian Establishment:—Second-Lieutenant A. Garrett, *vice* Colonel E. N. Peters, retired; Second-Lieutenant M. R. Elles, *vice* Captain H. M. Jackson, reverted to British Establishment; Second Lieutenant F. G. Turner, *vice* Lieutenant J. W. Petavel, reverted to British Establishment; Second-Lieutenant A. S. Home, *vice* Colonel J. Pennycuick, C.S.I., retired; Second Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, *vice* Major W. G. Bowyer, retired; Second-Lieutenant C. J. Heath, *vice* Colonel J. Hill, retired.

A grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by the Punjab Government towards bringing out Surgeon-Colonel Duke's "Dictionary of Western Punjabi."

The abolition of the second Financial Commissionership in the Punjab is contemplated, to be substituted by the establishment of a Settlement Commissionership for the province. Mr. E. B. Francis will probably be the first occupant of the new post.

A young babu student of Christ Church College, Cawnpore, son of a leading local pleader, sued Mr. W. Wishart, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for Rs. 2,500 damages. Mr. Wishart's brougham, while being driven by his coachman to bring him back from the Cawnpore Club, collided with the babu's dog-cart. The babu was thrown out and received injuries. The Subordinate Judge gave a decree for Rs. 250, and awarded costs on half the claim.

The English Obituary List of the week, includes, we regret to see, the name of Mr. Rivaz, barrister, Judge of the Punjab Chief Court. Mr. Rivaz went home in May last, says the local paper, in such indifferent health that his friends were afraid that he would have to resign his appointment, but latterly he had appeared to be better and had settled to return to India.

The Afghans seem now to have Kafiristan thoroughly under control, and they are building forts at various points, so that the garrison may be safe against any sudden risings or treacherous surprises. In the Bashgol Valley the Kamdesh fort has been completed, and Lutdeh has just been occupied by a detachment 100 strong with its complement of mullahs and a kazi to expound the law. Here also a fort is being built. Lutdeh was the lowest point in the Bashgol Valley reached by the Lockhart Mission in 1885. It is noticeable that masjids are being built in all the places garrisoned by the Afghans, and that mullahs with small escorts of sepoys are scattered over the country to expedite the conversion of the Kafirs, who seem to take kindly to Mahomedanism now that the autocratic power of their own priests has been shattered. The Afghan troops have been kept for the most part employed on road-making since the fighting ceased, the Amir having directed that a good military road through Kafiristan, from south to north, should be built with as little delay as possible. The Sipah Salar, General Ghulam Hyder, intends to travel through to Badakhsan by the new route when it is opened.

The outbreak in Bombay, the *Pioneer* declares, threatents very seriously to interfere with the trooping programme. Thus the Britannia has to embark the 21st Hussars for Egypt, and the question arises whether they should be sent from Bombay, as they are certain to be quarantined at Suez. They are now at Poona awaiting orders. It would seem that Karachi will this season have to be made the port for all troops coming and going. This only proves the necessity of keeping the rest camps ready on the Karachi-Punjab route as an alternative one to the Bombay route. The opening of the Southern Punjab Railway from Samasata to Bhatinda next month will facilitate the arrangements as giving a new broad gauge connection with Karachi.

Travellers from Badakshan who make for India confirm the news published some time ago as to the progress made with the military roads from Fyzabad to the Hindu Kush. They state that up to the watershed, say at the Dorah Pass, the roads are infinitely better than those within the Chitral border. The Chitral roads, says the Allahabad paper, are undoubtedly very bad indeed, but this is to be accounted for in a great part by the fact that one of the main features of the defences of the country, according to the native theory is, that the roads shall be such that they can be torn up and rendered impassable in a few minutes, and experience has already taught us, to our loss, how well they work out this theory in practice. At present all the roads, or rather tracks, are quite unsuitable for mule transport, although traders do manage to get their animals along, but with great difficulty. It would be a great help to the trade of Chitral, and with trade comes civilization, if all the main routes could be opened up by good mule roads. The substitution of pack animals for coolies would also be a great boon to the Chitralis, who hate carrying loads. There is a considerable demand for Badakshani ponies all over Chitral, but as the Amir has issued stringent orders against their being exported from his territory, the supply this year has fallen considerably below the demand.

Mr. P. G. Dallingee succeeds Mr. W. Bell as Principal of the Government College, Lahore, Mr. Bell taking up the post of Inspector of Schools, Lahore circle. Mr. H. T. Knowlton, the present Head-Master of the Central Model School, succeeds Mr. Haden Cope as Principal of the Lahore Central Training College, Mr. Cope having been appointed Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi.

A fire broke out at Lahore Fort on Saturday afternoon. It commenced in one of the godowns, but through the vigorous action of the District Superintendent of Police and a posse of constables was got under by nine o'clock. The origin is unknown.

Mr. F. S. Robertson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture has accepted a divisional judgeship. This is another instance of the freer movement between the Judicial and Executive branches of the service which is a feature of the local Government's policy.

The Government of India have been addressed on the subject of opening a class for agricultural training in Seebpore Engineering College.

Mr. James Cottral Price, Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, retires with effct from the 30th instant. He came out to India in August 1861.

A team of the Lucknow Volunteers accompanied by their adjutant, Captain Apthorp, visited Cawnpore last Thursday to fire a match against the 5th Administrative Battalion, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles. The latter who lately won a match against the Agra corps, proved successful by ten points. The distances fired at were 200, 500, and 600 yards. The Cawnpore team scored 619, and the Lucknow Volunteers 609. The Lucknow visitors were in time for the races. The Cawnpore men treated their guests to a breakfast and dinner in the Volunteer Club. A return match will be fired on the army cup day, the same as last year.

The business to be brought forward at the special meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners on Thursday next comprises the proclamation of the plague as a disease which all medical practitioners in Calcutta are bound to report and also a determination of the extent to which Dr. Simpson's recommendations are to be carried out. The question of an electric tramway will also be brought up for final decision. The chairman will move the acceptance of terms which are practically identical with those originally proposed by Messrs. Killburn and Co.

In Cawnpore, although there have been no further attempts at looting, wheat has been selling at 8 seers, gram 9 seers, and *makai* (Indian corn) at 11 seers, to the rupee. There are no doubt fairly large stocks in the dealers' hands, but a steady import of food-stuffs has occurred within the past five or six days from places as far distant as Patna, Mokameh, Sultanganj, &c., and even from Howrah, whence considerable quantities of Indian corn are being brought, some of which is being re-exported to places within 100 miles or so of Cawnpore. From up-country wheat has been coming in freely from Meerut, Delhi and Mozaffarnagar, where the crops were said to have failed, from which it would appear that although supplies may be short in these parts, still they have a surplus for disposal over and above actual local necessities. Rain, it is said, would do little good for the *kharif* crop now, although, if abundant, it would probably be the salvation of the *rabi*. Linseed and gram should have been in the ground ere this; wheat and oilseeds generally ought to be planted not later than the end of the current month. It is the prospect of the failure of the *rabi* that is most alarming. The sowing of all the *rabi* crops should be completed by the end of this month or by the 10th November at latest, but owing to the long drought the land has become too hard for the plough, and without moisture there can be no germination. In such straits it seems that the only effective means of averting the worst forms of disaster from the serious failure of the spring crops is for Government to reduce the charges to cultivators for irrigation water, where need be for large numbers of the *ryotwari*, after the succession of bad harvest they have experienced, are utterly without the means to pay for water themselves. Every field thus sown would repay the cost a hundredfold.

The Meeting of the Nilgiri Planters' Association on Saturday last, writes the *Madras Mail*, seems to have been successful, in that a great deal of new light was thrown on this damage by sambhur question and a definite result arrived at. The gist of the replies read out from planters living in all parts of the District is to the effect that damage is done by sambhur—great damage in some localities, but that it appears possible to prevent it. A pack of dogs seems to be the best method; failing that, buck-shot. Shooting down sambhur indiscriminately seems to have little or no effect. Mr. Gray had killed 35, but had experienced no relief. On the Government Cinchona Plantations there has been constant killing, but we understand matters are no better now than they were formerly. The Hon. Mr. Hodgson, in the course of his speech, remarked that the situation played a most important part in the question of damage. Mr. Mullaly's estate was at the head of a great promontory covered by 10,000 acres of forest and Mr. Gray's in the heart of 200 square miles of jungle. Both these gentlemen, and Mr. Beaver, in the Kartairy district, were practically the cause of the very evil of which they complained. All three were efficient game preservers, for they refused access to sportsmen to cover, which had to be reached through their estates only with permission previously obtained. It has been decided that any damage done after this shall be reported to the Game Association and the Forest Officer or a Commission appointed by the Game Association be ask to report on such a damage, and on this report the Ga me Association be called upon to take steps to remove the evil in such way as can best be effected. The Game Association is shortly to hold a meeting, when the subject is again to come up for discussion, and then some definite plan of action can be decided on. Mr. Mullaly's Resolution seems to be altogether too sweeping, for it means practical extermination of sambhur and jungle sheep in large tracts of country. It is hard to believe that there is any necessity for such stringent measures when we find that planters, living in localities where sambhur are numerous, are able to keep the game from doing appreciable damage by such simple methods as a pack of dogs or peppering with buck-shot.

In his report on the trade of Kiukiang, just issued from the Foreign Office, Mr. Herbert Brady, the acting British Consul, says that the imports of cotton piece-goods continue to show a decline as compared with former years, though last year's figures showed a marked increase in quantity compared with 1894 merely, the exception last year being turkey-red goods, of which only 10,751 piculs were required to meet the local demand. This description was apparently first put on the market in 1880, when only 670 piculs were imported, but the trade steadily grew until the import in 1892 amounted to 33,345 piculs, since when it has been dwindling away rapidly. Yarn continues to be absorbed in increasing quantities, but the English make is being steadily ousted by that from India, and now the latter will have to face competition with the Japanese yarn," which appeared for the first time last year in the returns of the port, 3,328 piculs being imported. The effect of the large importation of yarn has already told on the imports of cotton fabrics, and "what has been noticed at other ports may in the near future be discovered in Kiukiang, namely a larger import of yarn and a greater reduction in the amount of imported cotton piece-goods." All but a thousand piculs of yarn left the port under transit pass for the interior, nearly half finding its way to Nan An, a city in the extreme south of Kiangsi, where it touches the province of Canton. Large consignments were also sent to Nan Ch'ang, the capital. The introduction of yarn into Kiukiang dates from the year 1872, when the total import amounted to 76 piculs. In 1881 it had increased to 3,245 piculs, and at the end of the succeeding decade it reached 38,211 piculs; while during the last four years the trade has developed to 50,747 piculs. Weaving constitutes the principal cottage industry throughout the province, and the villagers find it more economical to purchase the imported yarn than to spin it themselves, the cloth woven by them is coarse, and wanting in finish, but "it is strong and durable, and therefore better suited for rough wear than the more showy material introduced from abroad." "So far," Mr. Brady remarks—his report is dated June 15,—"the output of the Hupi cotton mills, established by the Viceroy at Wuchang, has not affected this district. None of the yarn has been placed on the market, and but little of the cloth, though the latter is said locally to be of excellent quality and would find a ready sale if it could be produced in sufficient quantity. At present, I understand, the mills are only capable of supplying the Western Provinces, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kwei Chow."

## THE POONA AMATEURS AT THE TIVOLI.

An amateur operatic performance in Bombay always attracts a great many people who are not regular patronisers of the professional entertainments here. This, however, is not surprising, seeing that the latter invariably fall far short of the former in talent and ability, especially as to the filling of minor parts. The Poona Amateur Operatic Company has not performed here for some years, and many who remember the glories of Hobday's reign were prepared to witness some falling off from the high standard that then obtained. An agreeable surprise awaited them, however, for Tuesday's representation of "Blue Eyed Susan" proved fully equal to any of their previous performances. From drop scene to curtain it was one "succession of successes," and Major Bethune had every reason to be satisfied with the hearty evidences of appreciation bestowed throughout by an enthusiastic audience. "Blue Eyed Susan," like so many of its counterparts, owes its success to its bright and sparkling music, quick and humorous dialogue, and, perhaps, also to the absence of consecutive "plot." Susan is a village maiden, a tenant of Miser Doggrass, who is of course the villain, an elderly rake. It would be more difficult to say which of the ladies he was not in love with than to single out any especial object of his affection. He is successful in setting Dolly Mayflower—the maid of the inn, against Susan, by exposing the fact that Gnatbrain, Dolly's lover, had taken refuge from the press gang in Susan's house, and by the same means he catches Dolly's wayward heart on the rebound. Susan's lover, William, is a sailor, and this lady being the object of several vagabonds' desires, a league is made between Raker, a pugilist, Hatchett, a villainous old coast guardsman, and old Doggrass to swear to William's decease with the object of transferring the affections of the comely maiden to themselves. This, however, is frustrated by the arrival on the scene of William himself, who is put off the right scent in a masterly manner by the Old Miser. The entrance of the sailors of the Fleet was a most pleasing interlude, and the stage looked charming as Captain Crosstree at the head of his Jolly Tars with a bevy of village maidens formed up and sang a stirring sea song with a well-sustained chorus. Gnatbrain is pressed into service, introducing a piece of bright acting which gave Mr. Bain (Crostree) an opening which he made the most of. But to proceed with the story: The amorous captain struck by every pretty face he sees pesters Susan with his addresses, but is repulsed. Fickle Dolly thereupon comes on to the scene, and taking advantage of its being leap year, makes a proposal in due form to the gallant captain. This is as pretty a bit of acting as any in the piece. The captain temporises and finally consents to think of it if Dolly will agree never to give him brown custard for dinner. The end of Act I. is rather a long time coming, and might be judiciously shortened. The duet between Susan and Crosstree was an excellent number. At its conclusion William comes on the scene, and seeing his captain kissing his (William's) best girl, he knocks him down, in defiance of all His Majesty's regulations. The second Act is shorter, and comprises of a court-martial scene into which some excellent mummery is introduced. William is found guilty after an informal trial, but previous to the sentence comes a note from the Admiralty that his resignation has been accepted, and as the offence happened after the date of the note, the court find they have no jurisdiction, and the prisoner is discharged.

The chief honours among the ladies were won by Mrs. Iremonger as Dolly. Her dresses were much admired, and her charming appearance, graceful dancing, and brightness kept the audience in sympathy with her throughout. Mrs. Oldham as Susan made a distinct success of the title role. Her singing was much appreciated, and she shone especially in her duet, with Mr. Bain, "You must not kiss me." In the second act she was much more at home, and was particularly good in her appeal for William's release. Mrs. Prevost looked charming, and acquitted herself admirably. The ladies of the chorus were re-called every time they left the stage. Their dancing and singing were beyond reproach, and notwithstanding the great heat the audience, insisted on their repeating the hornpipe sextet, a performance which for grace and finish has never been excelled on a Bombay stage. The ladies taking part were: Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Girvin, Miss Bagnall, Miss Shewan; and the last named lady gave a most graceful serpentine dance, fairly bringing down the house, but wisely refused the well-merited encore, and contented herself with bowing her acknowledments. Among the gentlemen, Mr. Westmacott's delineation of the Old Miser was a masterly performance, and he kept up his high level of excellence from start to finish. Mr. Bain impersonated Captain Crosstrees, one of Arthur Roberts' masterpieces, and he has doubtless seen that king of comedians in the part. It was a splendid piece of acting throughout, enlivened by plentiful gags and humorous allusions. His song, "What'll you take to drink," enabled him to introduce some good business, and his topical song was crammed full of good things. Here are two of the verses:—

An eminent authority at Home the other day
About the troops in India fairly gave himself away.
Our army's not so "dreffultbad," tho' Wolseley he made light of it.
My own impression is, my boys, he must have been making a night of it.

When we started off from Poona everybody said, "look out"!
"You'd better make your Wills, my boys, because the plague's about"
"The plague be blowed," said I, "my lads, and as for me in spite of it,"
"As soon as we get to Watson's, why, I mean to make a night of it."

Captain Berkeley Levett, as William, was a trifle uneven, but warmed up towards the end of Act I. He scored a distinct success in his dance with Dolly, which had to be repeated. Major Bethune was very good indeed, his gags catchy, his dancing and acting showing that he is no new hand at this kind of entertainment. Mr. Hicks, as Raker, made a lot out of his small part, and kept the audience amused with his antics. Surgeon-Captain Slayter as Gnatbrain sang his numbers extremely well and was much applauded. Captain Young, as the Bosun, was most successful. The grouping for the opening chorus and the final tableau were most artistic, and the whole performance gives evidence of a most painstaking rehearsal. The costumes were charming; in fact, the *tout ensemble* was everything that could be desired. "Blue Eyed Susan" is to be repeated to-night, and we can confidently advise all those who missed Tuesday's performance to take this last opportunity of seeing as bright and pretty a show as we have seen for a considerable time.

## COTTON PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In order to allay the great anxiety that has been now created amongst the merchants in Bombay, in consequence of the serious droughts prevailing in the cotton belts on the Southern side of the Presidency, we beg to inform you that we have, to-day, a telegraphic advice from our firm at Barsee, intimating that there was a good shower of rain, lasting for about 2 hours, both at Barsee town and the surrounding districts. We believe the humidity thus created in the atmospheric-climate by the present, and other future showers our firm expects to fall there, will assist the development of the cotton plants, and will go in a fair way of yielding a good crop.—Yours, &c.,

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.

## BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final match between the Durham Light Infantry and the Poona Horse will be played, this afternoon, at 4-30 o'clock:—

| DURHAM LIGHT INFY. | POONA HORSE. |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Lieut. Ashburner. | No. 1 Lieut. Fraser. |
| „ 2 Lieut. Wilkinson. | „ 2 Lieut. Newnham. |
| „ 3 Capt. De Lisle. | „ 3 Lieut. Raymond. |
| Back Capt. Luard. | Back Capt. Grantham. |

There was considerable excitement in Lahore city on Friday and Saturday, and disquieting rumours were abroad; but we are glad to say that no disturbance of any kind has taken place. It is satisfactory to note, moreover, that while the market rate for wheat is still 9 seers to the rupee, one of the largest grain dealers in the city, Dooloo bunniah began to sell on Friday at 11 seers.

## THE BUBONIC FEVER.

### THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Yesterday's returns show a considerable improvement in the state of affairs at Mandvie and other districts where sporadic cases have occurred. The cases of sickness are gradually falling off in numbers, but the Executive officers do not in the least relax their efforts. It is gratifying to see that their labours to a certain extent are rewarded by success. It is, however, too soon to congratulate ourselves on the improving state of affairs, because the authorities are apprehensive that if there is an outbreak in the northern part of the city, which remains undrained, grave results may be feared. If the sickness spreads to Parel and other undrained districts the authorities will find great difficulty in coping with the danger. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that patients should not be allowed to move from one district to another, and this will no doubt be stopped now that the Municipal Commissioner has obtained special powers.

For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a. m., there were seventeen fresh cases and eight deaths. Of these there were eleven fresh cases and five deaths in Mandvie. It is a remarkable fact that in Mandvie, the new attacks occur in the houses where the disease first appeared, although they have been thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and otherwise improved. This fact may give some clue for the medical men, who are enquiring into the origin of the sickness to work upon. It supports to a certain extent the theory of Dr. Waters that the granaries have something to do with the sickness. The Municipal authorities are now exercising their minds over this feature of the visitation, and have been trying to find out the antecedents of the cases including the occupation of the victims, and their connection with the granaries. It is thought that the over-filling of these places with grain, the excessive wet weather in the beginning followed by an unusually dry September, may be responsible for the mischief.

At Colaba, there was one fresh case on Tuesday, but it was not fatal, and the patient shows signs of recovery. Yesterday, things had improved a great deal in this district, and there was not a single fresh case recorded up till late last evening. In the C Ward there was one fresh case and one death. In the D Ward three fresh cases and one death. The E and F Wards present a clean sheet. In G Ward there was only one fresh case, but it has not been fatal.

Of the five deaths that took place at Mandvie two were at Clive Road, two at Argyle Road, and one at Raichur Street. Since 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, up till late in the evening not a single death or fresh case was reported at Mandvie, which is indeed a very gratifying result. Curiously enough most of the eleven fresh cases reported before noon yesterday, were of females, two of whom have come from Matunga. One is under the treatment of Mr. McCabe Dallas, while the other case is in the hands of Dr. Ranina. One case which has proved fatal was reported yesterday at Frere Road near the Ice Factory, while the death of a patient after ten days illness occured at Khetwady, sixth lane.

The officers and men of the Municipality are continuously at work. About five or seven houses were flushed yesterday at Argyle Road, Bhandup Street, and Clive Road. Some twenty candies of firewood are daily consumed in fumigating the affected dwellings. About ten gallons of phenyle is used in disinfecting the gutters, and a large quantity in disinfecting houses. No less than 200 cwt. of sulphur and an equal quantity of tar is also used daily for disinfecting purposes, to say nothing of the five boxes of phenyle powder regularly obtained. The same activity

and to take measures for its suppression, given certain powers to the Municipal Commissioner under section 434 of the Bombay Municipal Act. The notification shows that by virtue of these powers, the Commissioner, or any person delegated by him, can enter any building and take measures for cleansing and disinfecting it, and to ensure the removal for disinfection or destruction any other goods or articles found therein. If any obstruction be offered the Commissioner can forcibly enter the house without any previous notice to the owner thereof, and direct, or cause the forcible removal and disinfection or destruction of any grain, bedding, clothing, or any other goods or articles, which may be found to be dangerous. The Commissioner is further empowered to remove any person suffering from the bubonic fever to any hospital, or place where patients suffering from the disease may be received for medical treatment. Power is also given to the Commissioner to isolate every house, where the disease may be existing if deemed necessary, and to prohibit ingress or egress from such house.

### THE PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMMISSIONER'S ORDERS.

A person charged with the offence of neglecting to obey the orders of the Municipal Commissioner under these special powers, can be tried by a Presidency Magistrate on summons. The offence is uncognizable and bailable, but not compoundable, and is punishable under section 188 of the Penal Code, which runs as follows :—

Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certains order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both, and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health, or safety, or causes, or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces, or is likely to produce harm.

The following extract, taken from the Report of the Indian Land Commissioners, explains the reason for the enactment of Section 188 of the Penal Code :—

What we propose, therefore, is to empower the local authorities to forbid acts which these authorities consider as dangerous to the public transquillity, health, safety or convenience, and to make it an offence in a person to do any thing which that person knows to be so forbidden, and which may endanger the public tranquility, health, safety, or convenience. It will be observed that we do not give to the local authorities the power of arbitrarily making anything an offence. For unless the Court, before which the person who disobeys the order is tried shall be of opinion that he has done something leading to endanger the public tranquility, health, safety, or convenience, he will be liable to no punishment. The effect of the order of the local authority will merely be to deprive the person who knowingly disobeys the order of the plea that he had no bad intentions. He will not be permitted to allege that if he has caused harm or risk of harm, it was without his knowledge

## THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

### THE DRAINAGE OF MANDVIE : ELECTROLYSED WATER AS A DISINFECTANT.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee, yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner submitted a report from Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, giving a detailed description as to what would be the staff necessary to proceed with the house-connection work in the Mandvie ward, the work being based on the same lines as those in regard to Colaba and Parel districts. This letter and the papers submitted at the last meeting of the Standing Committee on the subject of the bubonic fever in Mandvie, and the measures taken by the Health and Drainage Departments to abate the disease, were forwarded to the Corporation. On the motion of Dr. Katrak, the Committee also resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a sum of Rs. 27,092 for providing the necessary appliances for producing 50,000 grammes of chlorine per 24 hours for the purpose of flushing the drains and sewers as well as for disinfecting houses, gulleys, &c. A detailed report of the proceedings is given below :—

Dr. Bhalchandra Khrishna presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon. There were also present : Messrs. R. H. Vincent, O. V. Muller, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhai Visram, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsey.

#### MEDICAL ASSISTANTS LENT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Committee recorded the following correspondence :—Memoramdum to the Secretary, forwarding for information copies of (1) letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 1st idem, from the Commissioner, requesting Government to immediately depute two Assistant Surgeons and four competent Hospital Assistants for duty under the Health Officer, on such rates of pay as Government may decide to be adequate, in connection with the bubonic fever now prevalent in Bombay ; and (2) letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 2nd idem, from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, stating that Assistant Surgeons V. D. Merchant, at present doing duty at the Ophthalmic Hospital ; and R. J. Pittigara, attached to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, were, on 2nd instant, directed to report themselves to the Commissioner immediately for duty, and that the four Hospital Assistants required by the Commissioner have been telegraphed for, and will report themselves immediately on arrival.

#### THE MANDVIE HOUSE-CONNECTION WORK.

It was resolved to forward the following to the Corporation :—Letter dated 30th ultimo, requesting sanction to his authorizing the Drainage Engineer to engage a requisite staff and obtain necessary materials and to proceed with the greatest possible despatch to carry out all the house-connections depending on the gravitation sewers laid in Mandvie District ; also recommending that all the existing connections be put in order. Letter, dated 30th ultimo, from the Drainage Engineer, reporting that, owing to the present state of the public health in Mandvie, the pipes attached to the infected houses are being removed by the Municipality, thoroughly washed with boiling water in the streets, scraped from inside, and then allowed to lie in a bath of phenyle, &c. Memorandum from the Drainage Engineer, forwarding a letter to himself, dated 30th ultimo, from the Health Officer, reporting the steps taken in regard to the cases of bubonic fever ; the Commissioner states that he agrees generally in the proceedings taken by the Health Officer, and that the Committee will ascertain from this letter the measures which have been adopted to combat the fever now prevalent. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter, dated 30th ultimo, from the Drainage Engineer, reporting on the preventive measures taken in the Mandvie District in reference to the prevailing sickness.

All these documents have already been published in detail in a previous issue of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The following was also forwarded to the Corporation :—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to your verbal instructions this afternoon, I have the honour to give below a list of the staff necessary for the carrying out of the Mandvie house-connection work. This staff has been based on that already sanctioned for Colaba and Parel :—

One Inspector, who should be a plumber, Rs. 125 ; one plumber, Rs. 75 ; one Mistry, Rs. 40 ; One Sub-Inspector, to serve notices and to assist the inspector, Rs. 50 ; one surveyor, to make sketch to be served with the notices, Rs. 80 ; six laskars at Rs. 10 each ; and one clerk Rs. 30. In Mandvie there are about 600 houses within the sewered part of the district. It is proposed to proceed with the work on the same lines as those laid down in your letter to the Municipal Secretary, of 10th instant, for Colaba and Parel.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. C. JAMES, A.M.I.C.E., Drainage Engineer.

#### THE RE-LAYING OF TRAM LINES.

The Committee dicussed letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to a charge of Rs. 2 per day being made against the Bombay Tramway Company for water supplied to them from Municipal hydrants between the Elphinstone College and Apollo Bunder during the work of laying tram lines in that district.

Professor Muller observed that the Municipality had only recently repaired the road, and immediately after that the Tramway Company came and dug up the road. This was causing annoyance to the public.

Mr. Rebsch : Were the students disturbed in their studies ?

Mr. Muller : Certainly they were.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

#### A SEWER IN THE MINT.

Mr. Barrow submitted a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that the Mint Master informed him that the Municipal sewer running through the mint premises had given way at the south-east corner of the east coining room. The cost of renewing and repairing the sewer was estimated at Rs. 6,735, and the work being an urgent one, he had asked for the Committee's sanction. The matter was postponed until the next meeting.

#### ELECTROLYZED SEA-WATER FOR FLUSHING DRAINS AND SEWERS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. Katrak proposed " that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a sum of Rs. 27,092 for providing the necessary appliances for providing electrolysed sea-water, containing 50,000 grammes of chlorine per 24 hours for the purpose of flushing drains and sewers as well as for disinfecting houses, gulleys, etc." In support of his motion Dr. Katrak said that at present they were carrying on the operation of flushing gullies, and they were putting phenyle, carbolic powder, etc., into it as disinfectants. But so far as the disinfecting was concerned the so-called disinfectants might safely be discarded. Knowing the nature of the germs, which were very tenacious, it was absolutely necessary that instead of using phenyle, carbolic powder, and one thing or another, they should use electrolyzed sea-water, which was found to kill all the germs as soon as the filthy stuff was flushed with it. The Municipal Commissioner said that it was not possible to use electrolyzed sea-water unless the appliances were sent for from England, and that something must be definitely known as to how the appliances worked, and whether the electrolyzed water had produced satisfactory results. Mr. Hewett, being in England some time ago, it was suggested that he should enquire into the matter and see personally how the thing had given satisfaction. Mr. Hewett had seen the thing, and he had brought with him photographs of the appliances. Their Drainage Engineer had submitted a report to the Commissioner on the subject only last Monday, and the present proposal was based upon the figures and estimates submitted by that officer. As time was very short he preferred the course of first passing the resolution in the Committee, and then to explain it fully to the Corporation when that body had the matter before it for discussion.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

Mr. Rebsch considered that a scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 27,000 ought not to be passed by the Committee hastily, and recommend the Corporation to sanction the cost. He thought this was not the proper time to bring forward such a proposal, and if the Corporation considered it desirable let them do it themselves. They had no experence of the electrolyzed water, and before launching into such a big scheme they ought to make some experiments.

Dr. Katrak, in reply, said that he thought the shortness of time and urgency of the matter might induce the Committee to at once pass the resolution. The scheme went a great way in saving the expenditure, and the cheapness of the thing ought to be taken into consideration. Again, it was admitted by scientists that electrolyzed water as disinfectants had passed the experimental stage and the results derived from its use were most satisfactory.

The proposition was put to vote, and the division being five to five, it was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The following is the report from Mr. James on the subject :—

From C. C. James, A.M.I.C.E., Drainage Engineer.

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to our conversation in regard to the subject of electrolysis, I have the honour to state that I have, in accordance with your verbal instructions, consulted Mr. Hewett, the Assistant Executive Engineer, mechanical branch, and beg to append our joint opinions on the subject.

(2) I may say in passing that when Mr. Hewett went to England on leave in May, this year, he at my suggestion visited the installation at Netley Hospital, and gathered as much of the latest information as could be got, and even interviewed the inventor of the system Mons-Hermite.

(3) Mr. Hewett is strongly of opinion, as I am, that the system has passed the experimental stage, and that there is no more useful, powerful, or economical disinfectant known than electrolysed sea water. He has put together a few figures which I append here.

(4) What is known as the A. type electrolyser will produce about 1,000 grammes of chlorine per hour, and to put up a satifactorily experinmental installation it is desirable to have two machines of the A type. These both when working will give 2,000 grammes of chlorine per hour. One gramme of chlorine produced is considered to be sufficient to deodorise the sewage of one person per diem, and this may be mixed without interfering with the ultimate result, with one or more gallons of water.

(5) We have at the Carnac Bunder a series of tanks which are connected with the Harbour, and which can be filled on any tide over 11 feet by means of pumping. These tanks were originally constructed and used for flushing the night-soil depot at that place, but the pump was done away with when the Tansa water was brought into the city.

(6) It is impossible to construct the machinary required for electrolysing sea-water in Bombay. The system is a patent, and can only be obtained from either the patentees or their agents, and the only people in England from whom it can be obtained are Messrs. Patterson Cooper and Co., who are co-patentees with Mons. Hermite.

(7) When Mr. Hewett was in London he visited their works, and saw the electrolydes being made. If it is considered desirable to put up an experimental installation, and I most strongly advise it being done not only because of the prevailing sickness, but also for its usefulness at any time in Bombay for the flushing of drains and gullies for the disinfecting of night-soil depots, and for private sale to clubs, hotels and house-owners and for general disinfecting purposes, for which it is invaluable.

(8) No installation can be obtained from England at the earliest under a month, and to do even this, it would be necessary to communicate by telegram with Messrs. Patterson Cooper and Co., and inquire whether they have any electrolysing machinery of the A. type ready for immediate shipment.

(9) The estimate which Mr. Hewett has prepared in the light of the information which he has recently obtained is as follows :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 2 Electrolisers,' type A, 'capable of producing 50,000 grammes of chlorine per 24 hours | 1,020 |
| 1 Dynamo, 1,200 amperes at 13 volts | 180 |
| 1 Switch Board and Dynamo connections | 50 |
| | 1,250 |
| Add 20 per cent. for freight, dock dues, and import duty.. | 246 |
| | 1,476 |
| | Rs. 25,092 |

At Rs. 17 per £1.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Add for local expenses, Foundation for Dynamo and Electrolisers | 500 |
| 4" Centrifugal pump | 500 |
| Erection and contingencies | 1,000 |
| Total | 27,092 |

(10). This estimate is based on the supposition that the portable engine at present in the workshops will be availkble for use for working the Dynamo but if the installation is put down permanently and an engine provided specially for the driving of the Dynamo, the estimate will be increased to Rs. 40,000, but I would not suggest that it is necessary to go beyond the total mentioned above, viz, Rs. 27,092.

(11). In my opinion it would be moving in the right direction if we were to make arrangements for purchasing this installation.

(12). Chlorine is far superior in disinfecting powers to any disinfectant which we can put into the sewers or pumped into the gullies.

13). I may quote an instance of a plant which was put down temporarily at Ipswich during the recent small-pox which enabled by the use of this installation to stamp out the disease, and they have since decided to put up a permanent installation, and are now making arrangements to do so.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. C. JAMES.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

## THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I crave your indulgence for a few remarks regarding the above, although far too much has already been written and spoken thereanent.

As one having a special interest in this matter, I regret to have to confess that for many years I have noticed that the sanitary progress of the city has been not from " good to better," but from " bad to worse." I do not blame Dr. Weir, or the Health Department—far from it,—as again and again has he asked for increased establishment to enable him to do justice to the growth of the city, and his request has been treated with scant courtesy.

The parties to blame for the present outbreak of a severe type of fever from the insanitary condition of the city, are the " penny-wise and pound foolish " members of the Bombay Corporation. What I wish more particularly to impress upon the members of the Municipality now, is not to rest contented with stamping out this fell disease in its present creation, but to take up in an earnest manner the whole question of sanitation for the city. This is a matter which admits of no further delay, and I trust Government will insist upon the Municipality putting the whole of the city and its surroundings in proper order, so that it may be in reality " Bombay the Beautiful."

For this purpose the Health and Drainage Departments require to be considerably strengthened. If necessary, power should be conferred on Municipal officers to enable them to enter dwellings which are considered insanitary. It should also be impressed upon the Native community that " cleanliness is next to Godliness " ; and as the natives are a devout people in their own religion, this may have some effect.

It is to be regretted that those who rushed into print, regarding this unhealthy visitation, did not think twice before doing so. Had they communicated with the Municipal Commissioner, he would doubtless have done, what he is now getting done, to stamp out the disease and prevent its recurrence. Such publicity as has been given to this severe fever only creates great uneasiness and alarm all over the city, Empire, and world, where Bombay has dealings, and does far more harm than good.

His Excellency the Governor, who takes such a deep interest in all that concerns the true welfare of the city, from the knowledge actually gained in these very slums last year, when he at considerable personal risk visited them, will no doubt see that the Health and Drainage Departments of the city are put upon a proper footing. That is the main point to be seen to.

In the end we may hope for " good out of evil " if the sanitary condition of Bombay is carefully and properly seen to, as it should have been many years ago. I well remember the days of Crawford and Hewlett, giants in their time. It must be said of Dr. Hewlett, that on hearing of an offensive odour, he reared his head like a war horse going into battle, and was off after it to exterminate the enemy !

From what I have seen of self-government in connection with our city, since it was inaugurated, I consider it a delusion and a snare. A committee of twelve citizens, good men and true, selected like the Port Trustees for special fitness and general business habits, would accomplish far more, and the city would soon show signs of improvement in every respect.

The present sad affliction will have done much good if it has been the means of putting our city into tnat order in which it should be as the second city in the Empire.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 7. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## II.

### IS IT CONTAGIOUS ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Bombay doctors, I made certain observations, which were interpreted as being of a general character, so I submit them for the information of the public, that they may be taken for what they are worth. As some of the medical gentlemen assembled there did not seem to be quite sure whether the present plague was contagious, I drew their attention to the experience of great physicians who have described similar outbreaks at various periods of history in Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, Morocco, Russia, and countries bordering the Mediterranean, and Basin, and have named it a contagious fever. Indeed, all the recognized works on medicine, and the experience of eminent physicians, speak of plague as a contagious fever, closely resembling typhus, distinguishable from it by the absence of any true rash, and by the development of buboes and carbuncles. It is also generally acknowledged by the most renowned medical gentlemen of Europe that it is impossible to distinguish plague positively from typhus fever (for buboes may occur in typhus, and typhus is a highly contagious fever). So long as plague is not proved to be non-contagious to the satisfaction of the scientific world, it behoves every doctor to look upon plague as contagious, and adopt such measures of isolation and disinfection as are prescribed by the experience of civilized European nations. In England, France or Germany, if a medical man attending a case of typhus or plague, went about the town attending cases of other ailments, operations or confinements, he would be looked upon as no friend of humanity. During the present plakue some doctors attending plague cases do not seem to recognize that a medical man visiting cases of other nature, after attending plague cases, is likely to spread the plague in non-infected areas.

It is my suggestion that the authorities should take measures that medical gentlemen attending plague cases may not mix themselves up with any other class of practice, but keep separate the clothing in which they move about in attendance upon plague cases. A well-fed medical man may not catch it, but his ill-fed patients may be infected by his doctor's clothes. It is no use disinfecting the clothing of patients only. It also comes to my knowledge that many Native vaidyas and different kinds of quacks are secretly called to attend the plague-stricken patients, and it is impossible to say how much mischief these people may be doing. Is there any law whereby Government can prevent unqualified practice during the plague. I further suggested at the last meeting of the Bombay doctors that it was very necessary to isolate plague-stricken patients in tents or sheds erected by the sea-side, both in the interest of the sufferer and the community at large. The beneficial effect of sea air over such diseases is known to all, and sea air can be had very cheap at Chowpatty, and other places.—Yours, &c.,

U. L. DESAI, M.D., B.S., L.R.C.P., &c.

## III.

### THE RISKS OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I understand that on Sunday last a few civic fathers here, including the vice-president and the chairman of the sanitary committee, were visiting the town. I may take this opportunity to say that simply visiting and viewing the open spaces and public roads or places will not prevent the fearful plague entering the town, but they must see and thoroughly satisfy themselves that all lanes between every two houses and the surroundings, including the open spaces, stables, cow sheds, pig sheds, and other such places in the town, are cleaned. Any bushes growing on such spaces or land during the rain, should be entirely cut off and the land kept open and exposed to the sun.

If any such land, compound, lanes, and sheds, &c., are found in such condition or in such state by which it is likely to cause nuisance to the neighbours or passers-by, the Municipality should at once see it cleansed and sand put on without waiting to get the owner of the house, land, &c., so to do ; by this in my view there will be every chance to prevent the large expense that would be required in future.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 6. A BANDORIAN.

## IV.

### THE PANIC AMONG STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some of the University examinations are fixed for the 1st week of November. Bombay is at present visited by bubonic fever. A large number of students will have to go to Bombay for the examinations. It is likely that if the plague continues, some of them may be caught by the contagion. I hope, therefore, that the authorities concerned will be pleased to take early precautionary measures to alter the dates of examinations.—Yours, &c.,

A CANDIDATE.

Baroda, Oct. 6.

## V.

### CRIES FROM THE DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Although much has been said and remarked daily, through the columns of your paper, on the bubonic fever, the city authorities seem to be devoting all their energies to the quarters affected only. Some preliminary measures ought necessarily to be adopted in warding off the ravages of the epidemic from quarters where immediate dangers of a fresh outbreak are apprehended. Such quarters may be found in Dadysett's Agiary Lane, from Fanaswady 1st Lane, including all its adjoining bye-lanes, down to Thakordwar, where no restrictive measures have yet been adopted. It is desirable, therefore, that the authorities should direct their attentions to these quarters first, and order disinfectants to be freely used, as well as gutters therein to be flushed with water. Neglizence in these quarters will assuredly result in a fresh outbreak of the plague, and if it turns out to be so, it will be next to impossible to check its progress. There is every probability of a fresh outbreak in these quarters, there being a good many cattle stalls in this locality close to human habitations. The sooner the authorities take precautionary measures the better, otherwise they may have to repent.—Yours, &c.,

B. V. R.

## VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the complaint made in your to-day's issue by " Surprise," regarding the foul state of the lane behind the Peerbhai's market, Dhobitalao, I have to add my testimony to it by drawing the attention of the authorities to the foul and dirty state of the lane just opposite the Peerbhai's market, where also the dust bins are lying full of rubbish just at the back gate of the Wadia's chief fire-temple. It emits a bad and unwholesome stink to the utter discomfort of the persons stopping in the vicinity, and also to those devout Parsis who visit the temple for prayers. The trustees of the fire-temple wrote to the Municipal Commissioner so far back as last July, and informed him of the above, requesting also the removal of the bin from its present situation, but with no result. In the present case, it is of the utmost necessity to see the drains of the lane properly and efficiently disinfected and also the emptying and cleansing of the bins more frequently and regularly, otherwise the present state would surely bring a disastrous end.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 7. J. B. W.

## VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner, at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation, referring to the work done by the Executive in attempting to stamp out the epidemic, said in the course of his speech :—"The Road Department had also been active in watering the roads with carbolic acid and phenyle."

It would appear from this statement that all the roads in Bombay are being thus watered, which system I and a host of other residents of Mazagon have as yet not been able to detect despite our endeavour to so do. Besides, the roads in Mazagon are seldom watered ; and when the Municipal water-carts do come, away they go as quicicly as they can, and at the hottest part of the day or late in the evening when the watering is least required. That portion of the road across the G. I. P. Railway level crossing, at Wari Bunder, is in a most disgraceful state. To say that it is ankle-deep in dust would be expressing the condition of this road mildly. Here certainly no watering is done, neither in the primitive manner with simple water, nor in the more advanced system with carbolic and phenyle. Much water is indeed being wasted on the road from the Tramway Terminus, at Wari Bunder, to the Mint. Along this road, I have observed that a black liquid is poured from an old jam tin into a watering Municipal cart of about 300 to 500 gallons of water. The cart-driver receives the tin, invariably half-full, from a native sub-inspector, and empties it into the cart without even troubling himself about stirring the water. Away he then goes splashing water all over. I am afraid the phenyle or carbolic or blacking that is introduced into the cart scarcely affects its exit from it, for the quantity of the so-called disinfectant allotted to each cart, for a single trip, is like a drop in the ocean ; and, then, the carts are never completely emptied of the contents, so that the little phenyle or carbolic acid that is thrown into them perhaps gives the inside of the carts a disinfectant coating rather than accomplish the *desideratum*. Further, what are the halalkhores doing on the roadway leading to the Mazagon Railway Station from the south-east ? Hard by the picturesque Methodist Chapel on this roadway, over fifty carts empty their contents of foul cesspool water, every morning between 7 and 9, into a gutter, from the top of which the mukadams, by permission of their superiors, conveniently remove a couple of stone-slabs therefrom to admit of the discharge from the carts. The stench is wafted all over Mazagon, for miles around, and if this is not a standing menace to the health of its inhabitants, the Health Department might then be done away with altogether.

This disgraceful system of emptying the cesspool water from carts into the gutter on the public road, and spilling half of the foul water on the road itself, has been going on for well nigh four years, despite the several petitions from the residents of Mazagon to the Health Department.

It is also said that several thousands of tons of disinfecting powder have been used by the Municipality since the appearance of the plague. I should like to know how many *pounds* have actually been used in Mazagon, say about Nowland Street, Church Street, Dolkar Street, Nawab Tank Road, Mazercapacady Road, and the P. and O. Dockyard Road. If the disinfectants contracted for have run short, why not obtain sanction ek dam for double the quantity already indented for, and give a liberal supply of them to all the wards, instead of confining the stock only to the Mandvie and native quarters of the city, and leaving other parts destitute of these necessaries or at the mercy of the mukadams, who find now a good occasion to extort money from the ignorant and poor classes of people. I would add that the gentleman returned by Mazagon to the Municipal Corporation stands little chance of being re-elected, for his inactivity at the present crisis is deplorable in the extreme.—Yours, &c., F. H. C.

Oct. 7.

*** The Municipal Commissioner's statement obviously referred to the roads in the affected district.—Ed., *B. G.*

## VIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Marsh miasm, a term in popular acceptance, is well understood to be the etiological factor in the pronouncement of certain perverted physiological phenomena—as generally understood, it is supposed to be a peculiar (telluric) exhalation inductive of peculiar phenomena through its components, gaseous, or organic, acting primarily on the blood or ganglionic centres—the which, being a matter of speculative philosophy—suffice it to say, that the group of symptoms which follow, a perverted physiology are known as ague, Remittent fever, malarious fever, jungle fever, *et hoc genus omne*, the sequelæ being put down to malarious poisoning. The conditions favorable to the development of this miasmatic influence briefly, are a soil rich in organic debris, animal or other, heat and moisture, the height of the subsoil water being very often a determining cause. Infected epidemic, and endemic centres are characteristic.

A large area of Mandvie has been made up of sweepings and town refuse. The rainfall in Bombay during the present year has been exceptional, and was suddenly followed by a " break in the weather." High temperature prevailing assisted the waterlogged condition of the soil in developing and emitting exhalations which were the source of the present prevailing, fever. Year after year Mandvie has been noted for the occurrence of malarious fevers, particularly after the monsoons, the present year being noted for a modification and intensification of the morbific action of the exhalations emitted.

The incidence of the fever in the one locality, and It being conspicuously confined to that district alone, is suggestive. The cases which have occurred in other districts have been traced back clearly to Mandvie, where the infected were employed in either commercial or domestic duties, and spent a portion of their time in an atmosphere charged with zymotic elements. That the incidence of disease in those affected was determined by individual susceptibility as in ordinary malarial poisoning goes without saying.

The fever which has prevailed, and which modern sanitation has enabled us to grapple with successfully and all but exterminate, has been a fever due to paludism. Had it been of another and graver kind, to wit the plague, matters would have fared " particularly otherwise " with Bombay ; instead of the very small percentage of attacks, and death-rate, which has progressively decreased, we should have had a progression of the disease by leaps and bounds, with a coincident increase in mortality ; the disease would not have confined itself within a certain area, but would have ravaged the entire island, irrespective of sex, caste or nationality : aerial perflation, and portability by personal communication would have developed a scare which we have happily been spared. In the interests of Bombay, it is much to be regretted that a hasty, and as has been proved by the course of events an unwarranted scare, has been created by premature assumption that " an epidemic of the bubonic plague was raging " in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 6. M. D.

## IX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to call attention to an open drain on the west of Byculla station in De Lisle Road. I don't believe it is ever flushed, and the stench is so abominable mornings and evenings as I pass to and from the station, that I, in fact every European, take the road. There is a constable at the corner of the road on to Haines Road, and if his sight was better he would catch and haul up many cases for " committing nuisances."—Yours, &c., T. H.

### PRECAUTIONS IN MADRAS.

We are glad to be informed that our Municipal authorities have not been neglecting precautions in the matter of the bubonic plague ; for Col. J. Moore, the President of the Municipal Commission, has been duly busying himself to do the needful. A special staff has been appointed to wait at the Perambore Railway to watch the passengers arriving by the North-West line trains, and to exercise a close supervison over the sanitation of grain-shops, the Tinnevelly Settlement, and all washermen's quarters. These precautions are considered by the municipal authorities to be sufficient for the present, and, together with a determined general cleaning-up of the city, they should certainly be counted satisfactory. We are glad to find that washermen's quarters are to be specially looked after, for in clothes, as we wrote yesterday, there is much danger. The great bubonic plague of London, in 1665, was confined almost to London alone ; but in a large village in the West of England it worked more proportionate havoc than in London itself. To that village it was carried by a suit of clothes. A man had ordered a suit from London in the days before the news of the fell disease had reached to the west. The tailor died of the plague, but the clothes were sent to the village nevertheless. The owner wore them, and died too, and the disease spread rapidly. We are without any signs of the plague, now ; but if by chance a stray case or so should be imported into our city, the due control of the washerman would be a blessing. Under present circumstances, with such sickness as we have, the thing comes to be most necessary. We learn, too, that it has been decided to erect a contagion shed in Perambore, where any person who might possibly arrive by train affected with the disease might be duly lodged. We trust that the shed may be untenanted. Meanwhile, the Postal authorities have been communicated with for any concert of precautions. Our municipal authorities are to be thanked for their care, and we trust that those to whom any share in the good work has been entrusted will do their duty with zeal.

## MILITARY NEWS.

INDIAN TROOP SERVICE TRANSPORT VICTORA, left Port Said on the 5th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 16th idem

LIEUT-COLONEL R. H. MARTIN, 21th Hussars, will command the Troops proceeding to England in the Transport Britanna, sailing on the 9th instant.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 33,000 for the construction of an Institute for the two detached wings of British Infantry in the Hutted camp at Kailana, Chakrata.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the pipe water-supply at Lansdowne to a spot near the lines of the 39th Garhwal Rifles at that station, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,875.

IT has been decided that a Senior Assistant Surgeon in charge of a field medical store depot shall be allowed a staff salary of Rs. 70 a month in addition to the usual field allowance of Rs. 30 a month.

THE following officers have been granted extension of leave :—2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.—Major A. Chichester, to 4th November 1896. Royal Artillery.—Captain D. E. Wingfield, to 6th March 1897.

CORPORAL PINE, R. A., expected to arrive in India per transport Victoria on the 16th instant, will on arrival be attached to the Colaba Depot and be sent on to Calcutta as soon as possible, his services being urgently required for work on the Hooghly Defences.

THE following officers will accompany the Commander-in-Chief in India on his tour of inspection :—Major-Generals G. de. C. Morton, C. B., Adjutant-General in India ; A. H. Badcock, C. B., Quarter-Master-General in India who joins His Excellency in Sehore and Gwalior, respectively ; Colonel Ian Hamilton, C. B., D. S. O., Deputy Quarter-Master-General ; Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff, Military Secretary ; Lieutenants Stuart and Lyon, Aides-de-Camp, and Surgeon-Major Treherne. Colonel R. Drake-Brockman, R. E., is premitted to retire from the service. Colonel F. W. Buller, Madras Cavalry, also retires from the service shortly.

THE following postings have been approved :—5th Lancers.—Captain E. B. Wilson has been directed to join the Cavalry Depot for duty. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Captain C. Urrockmorton to 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Captain R. C. Boyle, to 2nd Battalion on vacating the Adjutancy of that Battalion. Scottish Rifles.—Captain A. O. Jenney, Captain and Adjutant W. M. Bliss, 2nd-Lieutenant N. M. J. White and 2nd-Lieutenant A. H. Wood, to 1st Battalion. Derbyshire Regiment.—2nd-Lieutenant C. J. W. Hobbs and H. K. Attfield, to 2nd Battalion. Essex Regiment.—2nd-Lieutenant C. J. B. Daubeny to 2nd Battalion. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. M. Collard, to 1st Battalion. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—2nd Lieutenant W. M. Kington, to 1st Battalion. Royal Artillery.—Major P. B. Taylor from " J " Battery, R. H. A. to No. 8 Co. Eastern Division, vice Major the Hon'ble J. E. P. Vereker, whose transfer thereto has been cancelled. 2nd Lieutenant F. A. Buzzard, No. 10 Co. Western Division, has been transferred to the 6th Field Battery.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the under-mentioned officers as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenants G. E. White, Devonshire Regiment ; H. C. Oakes, Durham Light Infantry ; G. G. Loch, Royal Scots ; W. N. Lushington, Royal Irish Regiment. The following appointments have been made :—3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. L. Morris, Squadron Officer to be Adjutant, vice Moore, vacated on promotion. 19th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain S. F. Blundell, 4th Squadron Commander to move up in grade succession, vice Rivett-Carnac appointed 2nd-in-Command 8th Bengal Cavalry. Captain C. Templer, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander 6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant P. H. Dundas, Wing Officer, to be Quarter-Master. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Gastrell to be Commandant, vice Fishe, who vacates on 3rd instant. Captain W. J. Newell, from 11th Bengal Infantry to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Gastrell and to remain seconded. Captain G. M. Evans, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. pro tem., vice Newell. 37th Dogras.—Lieutenant A. C. McCrea, Wing Officer to be Adjutant, vice Wynch, vacated on promotion. Mewar Bhil Corps.—Lieutenant W. J. Preston, Middlesex Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Major Gott, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command. Captain F. Edwards and Lieutenants A. Browne and H. Purvis, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession. Lieutenant H. Benn, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem., vice Purvis. 7th Bombay Lancers.—Major G. A. Gott, from 3rd Bombay Lancers, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command. 3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Captain C. Grantham from 6th Bombay Cavalry, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Gott.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

YESTERDAY'S meeting held in connection with the above sports was a success. The gathering of spectators was large, and all the events were well contested. If the sports had commenced a little earlier the last event would have been got through before darkness set in. The jumping over hurdles was all-round good. The following are the details :—

I EVENT—TENT-PEGGING.

To knock polo ball off post with butt-end of spear, reverse spear and take peg.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Reddie | 1 |
| Mr Symes | 2 |
| Mr Shewan | 3 |

Fourteen competitors started.

II. EVENT—JUMPING COMPETITION.

(I) Horses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr E McCausland's " Aristocrat" | 1 |
| Mr Rome's " Slipshod" | 2 |
| Mr Rome's " Jacky Boy" | 3 |

Seven competitors.

(II) Ponies :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Fischer's " Glasseymoth" | 1 |
| Mr Tod's " Dinah" (Mr Ellison) | 2 |
| Mr Peile's " Grey Arab" | 3 |

III. EVENT—POLO BALL RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Ellison | 1 |
| Mr Fischer | 2 |

Also competed Messrs. Graham, Symes, Piele, and Captain Weldon.

IV EVENT—CHEROOT AND UMBRELLA RACE.

Ladies' nomination competitors to ride a given course with cheroot and umbrella to their nominators, who are required to light their nominee's cheroots and hoist up the umbrella. The first one home with cheroot alight and umbrella open to win.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Bromley nominates Mr Fischer | 1 |
| Miss Nigel-Jones nominates Mr Webster | 2 |
| Mrs Peile nominates Mr Peile | 0 |
| Mrs Nigel-Jones nominates Mr Talbot | 0 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRAL

## WRITERS AND READERS.

A VOLUME of selections from the English essayists from Bacon and Cowley to Hunt, Hazlitte, and Lamb, forms an appropriate and indeed an indispensable addition to the Warwick Library (Blackie and Son), which, under the general editorship and supervision of Dr. C. H. Herford, aims at dealing in each successive volume with the development in English literature of some special literary form. The selection has been made by Mr. J. H. Lobban, who contributes an introduction wherein the reader will find many thoughtful observations upon what the writer justly calls the most characteristic, if not the greatest literary form of the eighteenth century. He is particularly happy in pointing out the influence of the essay upon novel writing. Mr. Lobban is no doubt justified in including Bacon among the essay writers, but the history of the essay really begins with the first number of the Tatler, which made its appearance on the 12th of April, 1709. To Steele and Addison belongs the credit of originating the short periodical essay treating for the most part of men and manners, in a fashion which, while it was not lacking either in literary grace or even in a flavour of learning appeals directly to the sympathies and feelings of the average reader. Steele's chosen motto, Quicquid agunt homines, gave the keynote, as assuredly no greater stride was ever made in the way of popularising literature than that which was brought about by the essays in the days of Queen Anne and the Georges. The notion that familiar topics were beneath the dignity of letters died hard. It lay at the bottom of the ridicule cast upon Bishop Burnet's histories in the Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish, by Arbuthnot and Pope, and the merciless wags of the Scribleru Club. It is curious that later in the century much of the old pomposity of thought and expression came back in the essays of Johnson, Hawkesworth, and their school; but that was, from the historian of the essays point of view, a period of decay, during which Goldsmith alone reflected the genial humour, the easy familiarity, and the instinctive grace of the Queen Anne men. Lamb, whose Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading and Essay On the New Year's Coming of Age bring the selection to a close, had too distinctive a personality to be regarded as a descendant of the Addisonian circle.

An edition is, as a rule, a somewhat vague expression, but not so in the case of the first edition in one volume of Miss Marie Corelli's story The Murder of Delicia, to be published at once by Messrs. Skeffington. Edition, in this instance, means, we are told, twenty-eight thousand copies. On the same day this house will publish Signor Arditi's reminiscences, edited by the Baroness von Zeditz (nee Beatty Kingston), which is likely to furnish abundance of interesting gossip about distinguished singers, composers, and instrumentalists of the last half century.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish Mrs. Lynn Linton's new novel, in two volumes, entitled Dulcie Elverton, and Mr. W. H. Payne's Jerry the Dreamer, in one volume. They will also issue Mr. J. E. Muddock's new romance Young Lochinvar, one volume, and Sir Walter Bessants novel in three volumes, The City of Refuge.

Under the title of School and Home Life Messrs. A. Brown and Sons (Limited) will publish a volume dealing with popular education at the present time. The author is Mr. T. G. Rooper, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, who has been for many years an inspector of schools.

The Book of Wonder Voyages is the title that Mr. Joseph Jacobs has chosen for his next illustrated chilren's book. Mr. J. D. Batten once more furnishes the illustrations of the volume, which will be no less dainty and refined than its predecessors. It will be printed at the Ballantyne Press on specially manufactured paper. Mr. Jacobs, whose book will be published By Mr. David Nutt early next month, has drawn his material from mediæval Arabia and ancient Greece, Ireland, and Scandinavia

Mr. Heinemann announces an illustrated work on Timbuctoo, by Felix Dubois. This will be issued first in English, and a little later in French, by the *Figaro*. Another book to be published by the same house is entitled The New Africa. It is the story of a journey up the Chobe and down the Okovango rivers undertaken by Dr. Aurel Schulz and Mr. Augustus Hammar.

In the September number of *The North American Review* Mr. Arthur Silva White discusses The Coming Struggle on the Nile. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., writes upon The Late Session of Parliament. The Rev. Professor W. G. Blaikie describes Woman's Battle in Great Britain. The other articles in the same number include The Plague of City Noises, by Dr. J. H. Girdner; From a Silver to a Gold Standard in British Honduras, by Sir Alfred Maloney; and Neo-Malthusianism, by the Rev. Father Clarke.

Mr. Joseph Jacobs and Mr. J. D. Batten, who have done so much for juvenile folk-lore, are again collaborating this year. Mr. David Nutt announces a new work by them, to be called The Book of Wonder Voyages. It is to be a small quarto volume with a photogravure frontispiece and many full-page illustrations and designs in the text. His Honour Judge Parry is to follow up his successful Christmas story, Katawampus, with Butter Scotia, or a Cheap Trip to Fairyland, with a map of that hitherto unknown region. Talking of Katawampus, we are reminded that Dr. Bridge, of Westminster Abbey, has set seven of the poems in it to music under the title of Katawampus Canticles, which is also published by Mr. Nutt. Other noteworthy new works to be issued in the coming season by the same publisher are Australian Legendary Tales, by Mrs. K Langloh Parker, with an introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang; Maori Legends, by Kate McCosh Clarke; The Baba-Log, by the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, depicting scenes in the daily life of the children of a District Commissioner in India; a new scholar's edition of Don Quixote de la Mancha, in the original Spanish, corregida, as the title-page has it, por Jaime Fitzmaurice Kelly y Juan Ormsby; The Book of Genesis, a new part of the new critical edition of the Hebrew Scriptures, edited by the Rev. J. C. Ball; and the second volume of the Dictionary of British Folk Lore, by Alice Bertha Gomme.

A number of important works in the field of folk-lore and popular stories and traditions will be issued very shortly by Mr. David Nutt. Among these are the third and concluding volume of Mr. Sidney Hartland's Legend of Perseus, which forms part of the Grimm Library; Mr. Watter's True Stories of Every Day Life in Modern China, retold in English from oral relations by natives; Fairy Tales from the Isle of Rugen, told from oral tradition by Ernest Moritz some sixty years since, and now for the first time rendered into English by Anna Davis; and Mrs. K. L. Parkers Australian Legendary Tales, for which Mr. Andrew Lang has written an introduction. Mrs. Parker lived for over twenty years among one of the new fast dwindling tribes in the heart of New South Wales, and she claims to have faithfully reproduced the substance of native story telling.

The third volume of Professor Villaris Niccolo Machiavelli and His Times has just appeared. In this work, Villari has been both patient and fortunate. He dug out of archives and works of the period the most interesting documents and notices, and used them to g od effect. The figure of Machiavelli is delineated with distinctness, and shines like a jewel amid the corruption of the period. Villaris closing words are, "Machiavellis great thoughts remained a dream, and he was the man least comprehended and most calumniated than any known to history. Now that the Italian people has begun to redeem itself politically, and the Fatherland is constituted according to Machiavellis prophecy, his dream will become a reality, and the moment has come in which at, last, justice can be done to him.

The administrators of the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, in Florence, have lately received several offers for the purchase of their collection of pictures, &c., which, it is considered probable, they will shortly dispose of. The Italian Government are desirous that these works should not be taken out of the country. Already part of the collection is in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, having been lent by the administrators of the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova. One of the pictures thus lent is a famous Beato Angelico. A triptych of Van der Goetz is valued at 540,000 francs.

Mr. Heinemann will publish next week a work on Meissonier, much of it taken from note books and jotted down by Madame Meissonier, under whose superintendence the volume has been prepared. The book will contain between forty and fifty plates, and several hundreds of illustrations in the text.

Messrs. William Andrews and Co. will shortly publish an illustrated volume entitled The Cross, in ... Architecture, and Art, by the Rev. G. S. ...

...nd some new and interesting particulars ...r. Andree's postponed expedition in the ...e Zeitung. In Sweden the same confidence ... the frustration of his plan is placed in Mr. ...and those who rendered it possible, are still ... support a new attempt, so that the expedi...ng next year is assured as far as the financial ... goes. Dr. Noble, one of the principal sub... just telegraphed to Mr. Andree that he is ...to contribute to the future expedition. Mr. ...e reckons the new sums necessary (under the ...dition that the Government will furnish transport to the Danish island free of cost), at about 45,000 crowns, most of this sum being needed for more sulphuric acid and iron. The hall for the balloon has been left intact, its windows blocked up, and the whole edifice strengthened so as to withstand the storms of winter. When wanted, it can be ready easily in three or four days. Half of the apparatus for filling the balloon has also been left in its place, so that next year's attempt is already half prepared for.

## THE PORT TRUST.

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

*(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)*

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

THE estimated expenditure under "General Charges" was Rs. 2,37,000, but this included, for the purposes of account, R. 50,000 for Engineering Establishment transferred to Capital Works at the end of the year. Allowing for this deduction the estimate was Rs. 1,87,000, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,94,017.

The increase is in the payment of acting allowances under the arrangements made for carrying on the duties of the Secretary during his absence on leave, and in law expenses.

Comparing with 1894-95, the expenditure on general charges shows an increase of Rs. 3,161, due to an increase in the Establishment charges (Rs. 6,540), in law expenses (Rs. 2,385), in contribution to the Provident Fund (Rs. 3,631), and minor increases in the maintenance of the Trustees' Offices, stationery and printing and inspection of harbour and lighthouses. On the other hand, the expenditure was less on exchange compensation (Rs. 2,072), and there was no corresponding expenditure on the issue of debentures on which Rs. 7,043 was expended chiefly in stamp duty in 1894-95.

On the Bunder properties, including the land estates, the expenditure was only Rs. 683 more than estimated, and Rs. 23,030 less than the expenditure in 1894-95. As compared with the actuals of 1894-95, the decrease (Rs. 23,030), is explained for the most part by the outlay on dredging basins being less in 1895-96. The expenditure at Sassoon Dock where the dredging is done biennially was less on this account by Rs. 8,123, and in dredging the Carnac Basin and the Sand Basin at Mazagon Rs. 17,261 less was spent, the bulk of the dredging that the Trustees ordered to be carried out at those places having been done in 1894-95; the expenses were also less on Flotilla maintenance (Rs. 3,327), in the water rates (Rs. 2,337), in the proportion chargeable for Engineering (Rs. 1,087), in clothing to peons, a biennial supply, (Rs. 2,850), and at Custom House Bunder there was no corresponding expenditure against the sum of Rs. 2,539 spent in 1894-95 in constructing a drawback shed.

On the other hand, the expenditure was more at the Elphinstone Estate on account of the extension of two existing sheds and the shifting of another from Mazagon to provide for traffic requirements (Rs. 4,928), in repairs at Tank Bunder (Rs. 1,077), at Frere Reclamation (Rs. 1,081), and at Sewree Bunders (Rs. 1,118), owing to the greater area of road ways and wharves to be maintained, and Ballard Pier having been opened to traffic in the course of the year a sum of Rs. 1,081 appears for its establishment and maintenance.

DREDGING CHANNELS.

The increase in the cost of dredging is small and needs no explanation, it is sufficient to say that the results anticipated from the deepening of the South Channel so far as it has been done have been satisfactory. Some progress has been made with the removal of the rocky barrier in that channel, 92,432 cubic feet of rock having been blasted and lifted by divers and dredgers in the course of the year, and the effect of the deepening of the chanel on the deposit of silt is being carefully noted, and will be separately reported on. The channels were maintained in a thoroughly efficient condition for docking purposes, and there was no reduction in the docking draft throughout the year.

In the interior of Prince's and Victoria Docks only two-thirds of the dredging was done that was included in the programme for the year, as the dredgers were employed on other works, but no inconvenience was caused to traffic and the thorough dredging of both docks is now in progress.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

The financial results with regard to the Merewether Dry Dock are given in para, 55. The increase in expenditure was in payments to the Dock contractors (Rs. 5,404), which are in proportion to tonnage docked, and in establishment (Rs. 3,233), on account of a higher-paid Engineer being transferred from the Port Department to the charge of the Dock, and of more overtime.

CAPITAL.

The expenditure on Capital Account work was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Section | I Prince's Dock ..... | Rs. | 7,179 |
| " | II Victoria ..... | " | 1,35,857 |
| " | III New Works, Ordinary ..... | Rs. | 14,47,423 |
| " | Deduct stores purchased ... | " | 5,58,540 |
| | | | 8,48,952 |
| | | | 9,91,988 |

This outlay was provided for as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From fixed annual revenue surplus ..... | Rs. | 7,179 |
| Loan from Govt. at 3½ per cent. ..... | " | 1,35,857 |
| Transfer from revenue ..... | Rs. | 5,069 |
| Fixed annual revenue surplus ..... | " | 74,464 |
| Met from 11½ lakh loan ..... | " | 5,61,581 |
| Temporary advance from cash balance | " | 2,07,798 |
| | | 8,48,952 |
| | | 9,91,988 |

It will be seen that the debt of the Trustees was only increased by Rs. 9,05,230 on account of these works, the balance, Rs. 80,752, being met from other sources.

The amount appropriated from the fixed annual revenue surplus of one lakh is Rs. 81,743, and the balance, Rs. 18,257 will be paid to Government during 1895-97 in reduction of debt.

VICTORIA DOCK CAPITAL.

The erection of a double-storeyed transit shed (No. 14) was undertaken on the east wall of the Victoria Dock for the accommodation of goods landed or shipped either at the Harbour Wall or at the inner or dock berths. The shed measures 214' by 120' and will afford 43,300 square feet of additional covered storage space on the wharves. The upper floor is designed, like the Prince's Dock shed above referred to, to afford a covered way on the outer or Harbour side. The work was begun in August 1894 and the sum entered in the accounts of the year under report is the balance of the cost,

The open shed on the west wharf of the dock, built in 1893, and designed for the use of rail-borne produce brought to the docks for direct shipment, was extended by 120 feet.

The work of protecting the coping stones of the wharves from the wear and tear of the crane wheels by the addition of east-iron tram plates was continued and a further length of about 2,709 feet was completed during the year.

Work in deepening the south channel was proceeded with tentatively as in previous years. It comprised the futher excavation by divers of the rocky barriers of the Victoria Dock Harbour Wall and off Mody Bunder, and the satisfactory results already obtained in decreasing the deposit of silt in the dock channels encourage the Trustees to proceed with the deepening of the south channel on a more extensive scale.

The accounts also include a further expenditure on the experimental line of narrow gauge hand tramway extending from the transit sheds on the east and south wharves to the warehouses west of the dock, and of trucks, the object being to economise in the cost of the transference of goods and to relieve the dock of the great pressure due to the crowd of bullock carts and trucks now used for the pupose. The several minor works, chargeable to capital, were also carried out, such as the fencing in of the harbour wharf to prevent the pilfering of goods, the improvement of the lighting and provsion of hydrants, and other fire extinguishing appliances at sheds 14 and 15 and the provision in shed 14 of a lock up place for damaged packages.

NEW WORKS ORDINARY.

The new Ballard Pier with sheds and landing places for passengers was completed in the early part of the year, and has been found most convenient The through road from Copper-smith Street to Tank Bunder was carried out to completion, also the Victoria Road extension, and further progress made with the various works of improvement on the Mazagon and Tank Bunder estates, including the completion of the new Coal wharf at Tank Bunder. At the Frere Reclamation a new Office with quarters has been erected, a large area of low lying land levelled drained and prepared for occupation, several new roads laid out, a new Anchor Boy was obtained from England, and put together in the Workshops, and is now in commission, and another large shed erected for the kerosine oil trade. At Mody Bay, a large expenditure was incurred in adapting the South Reclamation for the purposes of a Bulk Oil Installation, in constructing a pier at the Eastern end of the Reclamation where oil laden steamers may come alongside to discharge, in dredging the harbour to a sufficient depth and in laying down a railway siding connecting the depot with the main lines of railway. The accounts also include the sum of Rs. 1,50,500., paid to the Municipality as the Trustees' share of the joint arrangement for carrying out the through line of roads from the Frere Road to Kala Chowki.

RAILWAY SCHEME.

The project for a branch line of Railway connecting with the G. I. P. at Sion, and with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at Mahim, was further considered, and views exchanged with the Railway Companies concerned, and the Chamber of Commerce, and various questions that arose in discussing the scheme are now under consideration.

THE RETIRING PORT OFFICER.

The thanks of the Trustees are as in past years due to all their Officers for the zeal and ability with which their duties have been performed, more especially to Commander M. Bean and Mr. W. W. Squire. The former retires in the current year, 1896, and the Trustees desire to place on record their sense of the zealous, conscientious and impartial manner in which Commander M. Bean has always performed his duties.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

## THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 1st October, when there were present:—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., presiding, His Honour Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency General Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I., J. Woodburn, C.S.I.M., D. Chalmers, Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., A. C. Trevor, C.S.I., Nawab Amirud-Din Ahmad Khan, C. I. E., Bahadur, Fakharuddoulah, Chief of Loharu, and C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1887, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill to amend the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887, be taken into consideration. He said that the amendments made by the Bill were explained by him in introducing it. They were very simple and of a non-controversial nature, and it was not thought necessary to circulate the Bill for opinion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1891, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to,

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that clause] 1. of the Bill be omitted and the numbering of the following clauses altered accordingly. He said:—"The clause which it is proposed to omit made certain amendments in sections 69 and 70 of the Punjab Municipal Act, which would have had the effect of prohibiting altogether the farming of octroi-dues. The Punjab Government have, however, represented that hitherto the practice in the Punjab has been to allow the farming of these dues in special cases with the sanction of some controlling authority, who is generally the Commissioner of the Division, and in respect of such articles as milk, fruit, vegetables and the like. This practice was authorised by the Government of India, after correspondence on the subject, and it has been thought desirable to continue it as a convenient arrangement to all concerned. It is therefore now proposed to omit clause 1 of the Bill, which will leave sections 69 and 70 of the Act as they stand at present. The remaining provisions of the Bill have not been altered in any respect."

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn said:—"It is perhaps expedient that I should make a single remark on this question. As has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it was ruled both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State that the leasing of octroi-dues should not be in any way permitted, and a note was made that when an opportunity came to revise the Punjab Municipal Act the section in that Act which permits the leasing of octroi-dues should be altered. I have had it brought to my notice since this arrangement was made that, in several municipalities in the Punjab, the direct sanction of the Government of India for the leasing of certain forms of octroi-dues, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, has been given, and the Lieutenant-Governor, although he agrees in the general principle laid down by the Government of India, has asked that the present opportunity should not be taken of bringing this custom to an immediate end. He has promised to take the matter into consideration and to make such other arrangements as will permit the gradual abolition of this custom in municipalities in which it is in force. On this understanding as far as I am concerned, I consent to the omission of the clause."

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland said that he would not have though it necessary to make any remark if the clause which it was now proposed to delete had not first been inserted in the Bill and now formally withdrawn. But, before assenting in the Legislature to a proposal which seemed to formally endorse the application of octroi as a means of municipal taxation, he wished to make it clear that he adhered in principle to the view expressed by his predecessors that there were many economic objections to octroi as a form of municipal taxation, although there were strong administrative and political objections to its supersession, especially in Northern India, by other forms of taxation. He wished to make this personal reservation in assenting to a motion which not only sanctioned octroi, but sanctioned, within certain limits, the giving of it in farm.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that at the last meeting of the Council he had explained the objects of the Bill and the reasons for it, and it was unnecessary now to repeat his remarks on that occassion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVIDENT FUNDS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. He said:—"This is a Bill which requires very few words of explanation. It proposes to apply to Government Provident Funds the rules which already prevail in England as regards friendly societies and Industrial Provident societies. I believe that those societies in English form do not exist in India; but, on the other hand, we have various Provident Funds under the Supreme Government, and I believe there are in course of formation other societies of the like kind under Local Governments.

"The main object of the Bill is to provide that, on the death of a subscriber, the Fund which has accumulated, and which, under the rules of his service, he is bound to subscribe to, should be distributed among his relatives or nominees without any legal formalities. In the case of these small assets, where there is a small fund accumulated for the benefit of the family of the depositor, it is essential that the distribution should be made as quickly and with as little expense and formality as possible. That has been fully recognised by the English Legislature, and we now propose in the main section of this Bill to provide that, on death, the officer whose duty it is to pay out the money may pay it to an executor if there is one, and if not to a nominee, and if not to a nominee why then he will pay it to the person who appears to him to be entitled to receive it.

"There is one other clause which just requires mention. We propose that, where the funds are collected compulsorily and where the depositor is bound to pay in the money, that money should be exempt from attachment under civil process. I think that is perfectly right; for it would not be fair that any one creditor should be able to step in and sweep away the whole of the deposits compulsorily made for certain special objects. It is not a case of money in a savings bank, or of money voluntarily put aside, but of compulsory payments to make provision for the family. In this case too we are following, though not going so far as, English law.

"There is also a power to extend the provisions of the Act to any other Provident Fund under any other local authority. That will, no doubt, be a usefull power to exercise as these institutions increase, as we hope they will.

"I think there is nothing more in the Bill which requires mentioning."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th October.

## GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY,

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th September, 1896, on 141·93 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 3,590 | 10,600 | 80 | 14,180 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 25 | 75 | 1 | 101 |
| For previous 12 weeks of half-year. | 37,074 | 1,06,874 | 1,393 | 139,341 |
| Total for 13 weeks... | 40,574 | 1,11,474 | 1,473 | 1,53,521 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 2,917 | 11,147 | 28 | 14,092 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 25 | 97 | ... | 122 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 34,501 | 93,835 | 720 | 1,29,056 |

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 88
Do. to date ..... " 24,465

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP Complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Slayter, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Mercer, 2nd-Lt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, en route, to England, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 6.

Bingley, Capt, Bengal, 7th B I, en route to England, from Simla.

OCTOBER 7.

Good, Capt, Govt of India, Mewar Bhill Corps, on leave, from Kherwara.
Wilkins, Lt, Bengal, R A, on sick leave, from Calcutta.
Turner, Lt, Bengal, 1st D C L I, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Green, 2nd-Lt, Ms, 1st E Yorks Regt, from leave, to Belgaum.
Cole, Capt, Ms, Ordnance Dept, from leave, to Bellary.
Phillips, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Madras.
Brandreth, Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Span, Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th October, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m., this evening.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

1. Polo Tournament.—A tent will be provided for the Club members. Admission will be by ticket which can be obtained at the Fort Club.

2. A concert, to which members of the Corps and their friends are invited will be held at the Fort Club on Saturday next the 10th inst., at 9-15 p.m.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th October, 1896.

1. There will be no Revolver Practice on Friday next the 9th instant.

2. Company drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend, will be held at 5-15 p.m. on Monday the 12th instant on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters.

Dress:—Any. Arms, &c., will be issued on the ground.

3. The prospects of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowree Ranges, Poona from the 18th to 28th November 1896. Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries, and entrance fees to the Adjutant.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Copl. W. J. High, D Company from 4th October 1896 to 3rd January 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co—Part heard
626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fatchally vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.
466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Moledina and another vs Haridas Sawchand—Little and Co.
23-96—Kharshedjee D Shroff—Goculdas Khooshalchand and others vs Ramgopal Muzmiram—K J Mantri.
203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—Mirza H Khan.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Ismail Bawa and others vs Hajee Casumu Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
372-96—Bhaishanker and K—Chagpal Jetha vs Vurjeewandas Bhaidas Munnim—In person.
182-94—Madhavji V—Nathenal Naringdas vs Malharrao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

364-96—In person—Syed Ahmed Syedally vs Fatmabai and others—In person.
231-95—Crawford B and Co—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Meghjee and others—Muljee and R, M and R, and Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.
472-96—Payne G and S—Vusta Megha vs Soni Nathoo Dhurma and others—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

216-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Khandojee vs Lushabhoy Ebrahim—Thakorlas D and C—Part heard.
440-94—Crawford B and Co—T S Weir vs Khatizabibi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
367-96—Ardeshir H and D—Gotamchand Dewchand and another vs Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malektojar and others—Brown and M, Bhaishunker and K, and Thakardas D and C.
605-95—M U Khan—Mugoomull Mewaram and another vs Shewandas Nowmull and others—Madhowjee V.
89-96—M D and Jamsetjee—Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.
187-96—J C Cama—Praga Panna and others vs Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topen—Dikshit and D.
356-96—K D Shroff—Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and another vs Navazsat—Sorabjee and J.
422-95—Madhowji V—Momon Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmaji and another—Sorabjee and J.
368-96—Ardesair H and D—Baiai vs Rughoonath Tarachand.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sholapur and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds at Goa, Ratnagiri and Bombay are cycionic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Allahabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in Berar, Gujarat and at Khandwa, Malegaon, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess at Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa, and the lowest 56° at Jacobabad and Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably at Surat, Sholapur, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sholapur, Goa, Cochin, Bangalore and Secunderabad. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Colombo, and a few drops at Secunderabad. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression far to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay, where the weather is unsettled. A small area of low pressure lies at and about Bombay and Surat, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition and will become rather cloudy. Conditions are slightly favourable for rain in local showers in Mysore, Ceylon and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th October, 1896.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches | 29·772 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... degrees | 85·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 81·2 |
| Dew Point ..... | 79·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 83 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..... | 2·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ..... degrees | 90·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | 80·1 |
| General Directions of wind* ..... | W, S, SW, SSW, S. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles | 140 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 0·01 |
| " " year ..... | 87·12 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Oct. ..... | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

WEDNESDAY'S observations:—The barometer has risen slightly over lower Burma and the depression is slighter and less well defined than it was yesterday, elsewhere the changes are slight and unimportant, and the general conditions are the same as yesterday. The barometer reads largely below normal over North-East India. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain and north-esterly across Bengal and the north of the Bay to Lower Burma. Easterly winds continue along the West Coasts, and elsewhere the directions are variable. The only change which may prove of importance is the shift to south-west at Colombo. The mean temperature is below normal in Northern and Central India and above the Peninsula and Burma. The deficiency is generally in night temperatures, the day temperatures remaining very hot, and a maximum exceeding a hundred and three is reported at Hyderabad Sind, and a hundred and two at Deesa and Bellary. The rainfall is slight and unimportant.

A monument has just been erected at Courmayeur (Val d'Aosta) to a well-known Italian Alpine guide, who lost his life last year by falling from the Dente del Gigant (Giants Tooth). The monument to this guide, who was called Emilio Rey, is the work of the sculptor Biscorra, who executed the bust of King Victor Emanuel which stands upon the Rocciamelone, 3,547 metres above the level of the sea. The monument has been placed by the Turin section of the Italian Alpine Club, which is under the presidency of Luigi Amedeo, of Savoy), late patrons of the unfortunate guide, and by many others who have subscribed towards it.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Matiana 3,412 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson, cleared yesterday for Colombo and Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain G Belseto, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (18th September), with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Azamor, 2,005 tons, Captain R Gibson arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji (7th September) via Hong-kong, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Tata and Sons.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s s Persepolis, 949 tons, Captain Deprat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles via Aden, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Remington and 19 deck passengers.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Karwar—Parker Rock Buoy adrift.—Telegraphic information has been received through the acting Commissioner of Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 20th instant, that the buoy marking Parker Rock (outer rocky patch) north-west of Oyster Rocks off Karwar is adrift. Mariners are cautioned accordingly."

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | Naderi | 1169 | Raffin | Jedda | 8-10 | B & P S N Co |
| D | Persepolis | | Etienne | P Gulf | 30-10 | E D Baillow |
| E | Brillionist | 2193 | Sumner | Calcutta | 9-10 | F Muir |
| F | Alphee | 908 | Desprot | Delegoa Bay | 10-10 | E de Baillow |
| G | Akbar | 1441 | Baldwin | | 10-10 | H C Joosub |
| H | Crescent | 905 | Strickland | Natal | 10-10 | J A Cassum |
| N | Ikaface | 373 | Ally | Aden | | N Ahmed |
| O | Arracan | 1877 | Dugued | Rangoon | | W & A Graham |
| P | Thibet | 1695 | Garrett | | | H C Joosub |
| Q | Goa | 1217 | Plummer | Zanzibar | 10-10 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 547 | Adams | C Gulf | 8-10 | Shepherd & Co |
| Brahmani | 524 | Budroo | Mangalore | 9-10 | Do. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Arabia | 2330 | Read | Liverpool | 13-10 | W & A Graham |
| 3 | D Balduino | 3044 | Cowfa | Genoa | | 15-10 F Cr

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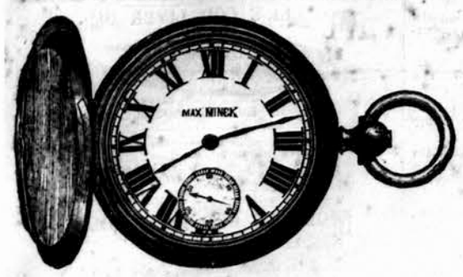


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SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

**Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face ... ... ... | Rs. 125 |
| Ditto Hunter Case ... ... | Rs. 130 to „ 150 |
| Ditto Demi-Hunter Case ... ... ... ... | „ 140 |

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

| | |
|---|---|
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| Ditto Hunter Case ... ... ... ... | „ 75 |
| Ditto Demi-Hunter Case ... ... ... ... | „ 80 |

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

*the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883*

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

**The effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing **Symptoms** disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

**Directions** for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.

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Tantalus Spirit Stand .....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.

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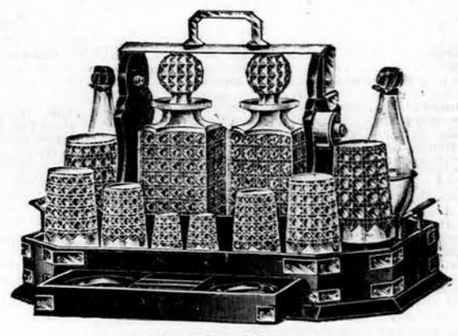
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.

Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.

Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



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# ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
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